The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVII No. 5660. 號三月九年一十八百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881. 日十初月七閏年己辛 PRICE, $24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, *Cornhill*. GORDON & GOTCH, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, *Walbrook*, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street*.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, *Rue Monsieur, Paris*.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, *Nassau Street*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco*.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., *Square, Singapore*. C. HEINSZEN & Co., *Manila*.

CHINA:—*Macao*, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. *Swatow*, CAMPBELL & Co. *Amoy*, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. *Foochow*, HEDGE & Co. *Shanghai*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. *Yokohama*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,900,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. E. R. BELILIOS. | Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. | WM. REINERS, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. | F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank*.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY. SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW,

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEBLIN,
Agent, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kepts on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL,.....£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at Current Rates. RISKS on First Class Godowns Reduced to ¼% nett premium per annum from this date.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of HERBERT DENT & Co.

HERBERT F. DENT.
Canton, September 1, 1881. de1

NOTICE.

MR. S. J. CRUTCH is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, Shanghai, } 11th July, 1881. se18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Messrs KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13au82

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A Good Selection of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, from SUTTON & Co., unpacked.—Price £3 10/.—Apply to "X," *China Mail* OFFICE.
Hongkong, September 1, 1881. se8

FOR SALE.

J. & B. LAURENT FRERES' Best COGNAC,.....No. 1 Gold Capsule.
Do. Do. Do. No. 1 Silver Capsule.
ADET SEWARD & CIE'S CLARETS.
CHATEAU BRANE MOUTON in Quarts.
And, LAROSE in Pints and Quarts.
Also, FLOWER & SONS' Bottled ALE.
SPARKLING HOCK.
SPARKLING MOSELLE.
NIERSTEINER.
RUDESHEIMER.
LEILEFRAUMILCH.
STEINWEIN.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, August 30, 1881.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
Quart's.....$16 per 1 doz. Case.
Pints.....$17 per 2 doz. "
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & BROTHERS' PORTLAND CEMENT.

Sole Agents for China,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1881. se13

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs. MILLER & RICHARD'S Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS TYPE, No. 19, (somewhat worn but in fairly good condition).

Apply to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

To Let.

GODOWNS—TO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.
For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

NO. 2, Old BAILEY STREET. And, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Also, No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1881.

Intimations.

TUITION IN FRENCH LANGUAGE
by
MONSIEUR LOUIS PIRON, SR.;
SINGING (CULTURE OF THE VOICE)
by
MONSIEUR EUGENE PIRON, JR.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, August 30, 1881.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned to HONGKONG, and he will now remain here permanently.
Hongkong, July 21, 1881.

THE "FAR EAST."
THE ISSUES OF 1878 WANTED.
Apply at this OFFICE.
Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

AH-YON & Co.,
SHIP'S COMPRADORE,
STEVEDORE,
BALLASTER AND WATER SUPPLIER,
Hongkong and Whampoa, of the same Proprietors.
Keep on hand and for Sale, well assorted Oilman's Stores and Coal of all kinds.
Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast and fresh Provisions at moderate charges.
No. 59, WING HING STREET.
Hongkong, June 15, 1881. 1ja82

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a STATEMENT of BUSINESS Contributed during the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1881, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, August 30, 1881. oc1

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 4 %, being $5.00 per SHARE, for the Six months ending 30th June 1881, declared at To-day's Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, from TO-MORROW, the 30th Instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, August 29, 1881. se5

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Best known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Only reliable Remedy for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Depression, Lassitude, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, premature Decline; thoroughly re-establishes general bodily health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Prepared on a new principle whereby all possible risk is entirely prevented. Avoid Phosphorus Pills, Lozenges etc., as they frequently contain *Solid Particles* of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, producing Necrosis and other serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—☞ Beware of worthless Imitations. Being prepared from *Obsolete* Formulas they are absolutely unreliable and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Sold by all Chemists throughout the globe.

Refuse Useless *substitutes*.

Agents:—WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai Pharmacy.
21my81 6m 21no81

ENTERICON

ENTERICON gives Immediate Relief to Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

ENTERICON gives Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Wasting Dreams.

ENTERICON is the only Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the Civilized World.

Sold in China by:—
WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
WATSON, CLEAVE & Co., Shanghai.
21my81 6m 21no81

Insurances.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10my82

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at ¼ per cent. nett premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., *Agents*.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 3my82

Insurances.

LE CERCLE—TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED,...15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP,..... 3,750,000 "

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all ports of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. 27se81

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881.....Tls. 938,936.17

Directors.
F. B. FORBES, Esq. *Chairman*.
W. M. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries*.

LONDON BRANCH:
Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., *Bankers*.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., *Agent*, 68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 20, 1881. 1oc81

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 6, 1881. 6ap82

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

Shareholders are reminded that the Directors have the power of distributing a certain proportion of the ascertained profits annually among such Shareholders as have contributed business to the Company.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.

A. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "
Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF *His Majesty King George The First*, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Suez* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored, at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1881. se9

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "*TAKASAGO MARU*," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after To-DAY, the 31st Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent,
Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co.
Hongkong, August 31, 1881. se7

STEAMSHIP "*PEKING*," FROM NEWCASTLE ON TYNE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, August 31, 1881. se7

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON.

THE British Bark *Sumatra*, Captain TRIBE, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Ship will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 29, 1881. se12

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex *Ocus*.
C K (in triangle), 41 bags Sharp Stones, Order, from Madras.

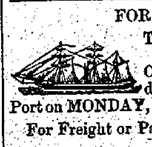
Ex *Anadyr*.
M B, No. 11, 1 case Silks, Order, from Marseilles.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 2, 1881.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY.



The Steamship
"*Esmeralda*,"
Captain TALBOT, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 5th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 1, 1881. se5

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"*Thales*,"
Captain POCOCK, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th Proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, August 31, 1881. se5

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"*Diamante*,"
Captain CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 5th Inst., at 4 p.m., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1881. se5

STEAM TO LONDON, *VIA* SINGAPORE.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"*Pekin*,"
will leave for the above at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 12th Instant.

A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, September 1, 1881. se12

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NEW YORK, HAMBURG *and* BREMEN.)

The Steamship
"*Glencoe*,"
Captain W. A. GULLAND, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 17th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, August 31, 1881.

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
"*Telemachus*,"
Capt. H. JONES, will be despatched on or about the 10th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 26, 1881.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"*Peiho*,"
Commandt. PASQUALINI, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 31, 1881.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship
"*Tanais*,"
Commandant DRUJON, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 31, 1881.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"*Loudoun Castle*,"
MARSHALL, Commander, expected here on or about the 4th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 2, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates to* CALCUTTA, JEDDAH, ODESSA, *and the* MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"*Daphne*,"
will be despatched as above on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 2, 1881.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"*New Era*,"
SAWYER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 19, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 *A*.1.1. American Ship
"*Invincible*,"
SKEWES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Barque
"*Carlotta*,"
TRICKEY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Ship
"*The Tweed*,"
J. M. WHYTE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, August 11, 1881.

FOR ILOILO.

The French Barque
"*Espérance*,"
Captain NORMANT, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, August 10, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"*Daniel Burns*,"
STOVER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 29, 1881.

Shipping.

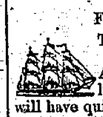
Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"*Mary L. Stone*,"
FIELD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.



The *A* 1 American Ship
"*Astoria*,"
ANDERSON, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 28, 1881.

FOR LONDON.

The 100 *A* 1 British Ship
"*Leonidas*,"
PREHN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1881.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th of September, 1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *OXUS*, Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 7th September.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until [illegible] on the 7th September, 1881. (Pa[illegible] not to be sent on board; they mu[illegible] left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 26, 1881. se8

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On prepaid RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS a REDUCTION of 25 % is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 15th Sept. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Gen. Agent for China & Japan.
Hongkong, August 27, 1881. se16

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED,....$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.
KOH MOON WAH, Esq., *Chairman*.
BAN HUP, Esq. | LEONG ON, Esq.
K. YIN KAI, Esq. | CHONG PENG, Esq.
QUAN HOI CHUNG, Esq.
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., *Manager*.
WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., *Assist. Secretary*.

THE Company grants POLICIES on MARINE RISK to all parts of the World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, March 14, 1881. se14

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

Ex French Mail Steamer "Amazone."

Finest FRENCH BUTTER in Kilo Bottles.
NOILLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.

Ex "Agamemnon."

Regulation LIFE BELTS.
Do. LIFE BUOYS.
FILTERS, assorted sizes.
BATH BRICKS, SHOE BLACKING.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS.

Ex S. S. "Ulysses."

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 and 10 catty Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

Ex "Highlander."

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
200 kegs Fine American FURNISHING NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.
25 " American SPIKES, 4 inches to 7 inches.
50 barrels Prime American Mess PORK.
60 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.
200 " Finest Strained ROSIN.
300 " " City PITCH.
150 cases SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.
100 barrels Dried APPLES.
500 cases FLORIDA WATER.
50 barrels American TAR.
15 " LAMP BLACK.
50 cases American CLOCKS.
COTTON DUCK, Canned BEEF, MUTTON, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CORN, TOMATOES, Corned BEEF, Condensed MILK, Tomato CATSUP, HANDSPIKES, OAKUM, ASH OARS; MAPLE, ASH, and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abbie Carrer."

Florence COOKING STOVES, STEAMERS and BRAILERS.
CORN BROOMS.
India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.
AGATE WARE, in every variety of Kitchen Utensils.
Charter Oak COOKING STOVES.
Spartan COOKING STOVES.
BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers viâ Suez Canal.

DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
Messrs GARDNER & Co.'s PERFORATED VENEER.
HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.
HIGH-BACK OFFICE CHAIRS.
ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.
DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.
LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we can highly recommend for office and domestic use, being admirably adapted to this climate.

Ex "Glenaffer."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
SAVOURY PATE.
GAME PATE.
PORK PATE.
OX PALATES.
HUNG (Hambro') BEEF.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS' BISCUITS.
[redacted]UITS for Ices.
[redacted] SHERBET.
[redacted] COCOATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EPPS'S COCOA.
ROBINSON'S GROATS.
GELATINE.
Russia OX-TONGUES.
French PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
SARDINES.
Ham TONGUE and Chicken SAUSAGE.
Breakfast BACON.
ASPARAGUS.
MACCARONI.
VERMICELLI.
SAUSAGES.
MEATS.
SOUPS, &c., &c.
COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2½ lb cans.
" Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
" Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
" Stuffed PEPPERS.
" Assorted PICKLES.
" MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
" " Lunch TONGUE.
Assorted American SYRUPS, for Summer Drinks.
McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Codfish BALLS.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BISCUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
CIGARS.

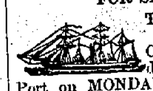
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND AERATED WATERS.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.
RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, August 11, 1881.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.



The Steamship *"Chinkiang,"* Capt. S. M. ORR, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 5th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1881. se5

UNION LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *"Strathleven,"* Captain PEARSON, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 5th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1881. se5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 6th September, 1881, at Noon, at Mr D. NOWROJEE'S Godown, Wanchai,—

201 BALES COTTON,

Ex Steamship "Avoca"

(More or less damaged by sea water), For account of the concerned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 3, 1881. se6

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Strathleven*, Capt. PEARSON, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to SHANGHAI, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 o'clock p.m. TO-DAY, the 3rd Instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1881. se10

THE STEAMSHIP "*ARRATOON APCAR*," Captain R. J. McCONNELL, FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th Instant.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1881. se10

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2, *Strathleven*, British steamer, 1588, C. W. Pearson, London July 19, Penang, and Singapore Aug. 27, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Sept. 3, *Chinkiang*, British steamer, from Canton.

Sept. 3, *Galley of Lorne*, British steamer, 1380, Branthwaite, Sydney Aug. 11, Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.

Sept. 3, *Bellona*, German steamer, 789, L. Fickmeier, Mantung Aug. 30, Salt.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Sept. 3, *Chun-tung*, Chinese gunboat, from Canton.

Sept. 2, *City of Tokio*, American steamer, 5079, Jeff. Maury, San Francisco Aug. 6, and Yokohama 27, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3, *Tukasago Maru*, for Kobe, &c.
3, *Diomed*, for Amoy.
3, *Lido*, for Singapore.
3, *Mirzapore*, for Shanghai.
3, *Chop-sai*, Chinese gunboat, for a cruise.
2, *Circe*, for Foochow.

CLEARED.

Hermine, for Kelung.
Strathleven, for Shanghai.
Chinkiang, for Shanghai.
Kang-chi, for Hoihow, &c.
Melusine, for Falmouth.
Brema, for Chefoo.
Schwan, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *City of Tokio*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr and Mrs Bush, 2 children and 2 servants, Col. Crossman, R.E., Lieut. Russell, R.E., Miss L. Clinck, Messrs C. Trepot, J. P. Coles, Yang Hing Ting, Lin Pat Ting, Lan Wan Chow, Ho Quong, 2 ladies and 3 children, and 210 Chinese.

Per *Strathleven*, from Singapore, &c., 60 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Mirzapore*, for Shanghai, Messrs Robert Downie, J. Morris, W. Brewer, and 5 Chinese.

Per *Takasago Maru*, for Kobe, &c., Rev. J. Grundy, Miss F. Thompson, Messrs Gladstone, Marsham, Ford, Holder, Moat, F. Hudson, S. Hudson, and 2 Steerage.

Per *Diomed*, for Amoy, Mr J. J. Tait, 1 European, and 100 Chinese.

Per *Lido*, for Singapore, 12 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai, 40 Chinese.

Per *Kang-chi*, for Hoihow, &c., 70 Chinese.

Per *Melusine*, for Falmouth, 1 European.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Strathleven* reports: Light southerly winds and fine weather in China Sea.

The German steamer *Bellona* reports: S.E. wind and fine weather. On the 27th ult., the British barque *Rebston*, Captain Tuckey, from Hongkong arrived in Mantung.

The American steamer *City of Tokio* reports: Left San Francisco Aug. 6th, at 4.10 p.m., had light variable winds and fine weather to Aug. 22nd, thence to Yokohama fresh S.W. and squally; arrived Aug. 25th at 4.45 p.m. Sailed from Yokohama Aug. 27th at 3 a.m., to Aug. 30th had strong southerly gales, with heavy squalls and large sea; thence to Hongkong light monsoon and fine weather. Arrived Sept. 3rd at 11.45 a.m.

CARGOES.

Per S. S. *Metapedia*, Hongkong to New York, sailed Aug. 26th:—446 rolls Matting, 228 pkgs. Chinaware, 50 pkgs. Tea, 6 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, and 1,096 pkgs. Merchandise.

Per S. S. *Oceanic*, sailed Sept. 1st:—For Yokohama, 4,875 bags White Sugar, 100 bales Shirtings, 26 bales Hemp, 86 bundles Lead, and 132 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 20,863 bags Rice, 200 bags Black Pepper, 200 boxes Oil, 45 boxes Prepared Opium, 39 boxes Nutmegs, 5 boxes Silks, 4 boxes Crude Opium, 863 pkgs. Tea, and 3,647 pkgs. Merchandise; for Boston, 2 boxes Silks, 1 roll Matting, and 12 pkgs. Tea; for Chicago, 4 boxes Silks, and 370 pkgs. Tea; for Toronto, 3 cases Curios; for New York, 255 bales Raw Silk, 7 cases Silks, 2 cases Hats, and 578 pkgs. Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—
Per *Quinta*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 4th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *Chinkiang*, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday, the 5th inst.
Per *Strathleven*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 5th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.—
Per *Thales*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 5th inst.

For AMOY.—
Per *Esmeralda*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 5th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per *Anjer Head*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 5th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Danube*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 5th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—
Per *Diamante*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 5th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.—
Per S. S. *Malacca*, on Tuesday, the 6th inst.—Registry ceases at 4.45 p.m. Mail closes at 5 p.m. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the moveable box on board the Packet.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND LONDON.—
Per *Peking*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, *September* 3.

OPIUM—New Patna,	cash, ...	$625
" Old "	cash, ...	—
" New Benares,	cash, ...	620
" Old "	cash, ...	615
" New Malwa,	credit, ...	710
" Allowance,	Taels.....	10
" Old Malwa,	credit, ...	760
" Allowance,	Taels.....	24

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ...	3/8½
" Demand, ...	3/8½
" 30 days' sight, ...	3/8⅝
" 4 months' sight, ...	3/9
Credits, " " ...	3/9½
Documentary, 4 months' sight,	3/9⅝
India, Wire, ...	@223½
" demand, ...	223½
Shanghai, demand, ...	72½
" 30 days' sight, private	73½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine	$28.05
Sovereigns, ...	$5.46

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 112 % prem. sales.
Union Ins. Soc. of C'ton, $1,675 p. share.
China Traders' Ins. Co., $1,600 p. sh. ex div.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,125 per share.
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 830 per share.
Chinese Ins. Co., $305 per share.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., $995 per share.
China Fire Ins. Co., $290 per share.
H.K. & W. Dock, 43 % prem., sales.
H. C. M. S.-boat Co., $23 prem.
S'hai Steam Nav., Tls. 3 per s. nominal.
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 160 p. share.
Hongkong Gas Co., $82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Co., $112 per share, sales.
China Sugar Ref. Co., $155 p. share.
Do. Debentures, 3 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, "
H.K. Ice Co.'s shares, $127½ per share.
Hongkong Bakery, $43½ per share.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, *September* 3.

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.... ...	29.992
Do.	1 P.M.... ...	29.962
Do.	4 P.M.... ...	—
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.... ...	81
Do.	1 P.M.... ...	85
Do.	4 P.M.... ...	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	77
Do. Do.	1 P.M.	78
Do. Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum	... ...	85
Do. Minimum over night		77

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Chinkiang* leaves for Shanghai.
Noon.—*Strathleven* leaves for Shanghai.
Noon.—*Thales* leaves for Coast Ports.
Noon.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Amoy.
4 p.m.—*Diamante* leaves for Manila.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, September 6:—
Noon.—Auction of Cotton at the godown of Mr D. Nowrojee, Wanchai.

THURSDAY, September 8:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, September 10:—
Goods per *Arratoon Apcar* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, September 12:—
4 p.m.—*Peking* leaves for London.

FRIDAY, September 16:—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5.00 (a short service). Holy Communion every Sunday, except the 2nd and 4th in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. C. Gilbert Booth, B.A., Military Chaplain. Parade Service at 8 A.M. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of the Parade Service. [A Voluntary Service is held in the Garrison Theatre at 7.45 P.M.]

UNION CHURCH.—Soldiers' Service, 6.45 A.M. Morning Service, 11 A.M.—Rev. John Colville.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month,—Rev. C. J. Edge.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &c.—Rev. C. Gilbert Booth, B.A., Chaplain. Service at 6 P.M. Holy Communion after Service on the third Sunday in each month. All the Seats are free.

LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road West.—Hongkong Christian Association Service for Seamen, Sunday and Thursday, 7.30 P.M.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—8 A.M. Mass and Sermon. 6 P.M. Evening Service Benediction.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan, American, English, Indian or Australian newspapers, are invited to call at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies, from these countries, are now filed for reference.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.*

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

IN reference to the Gaol, the Hon. F. B. Johnson made use the other day, in Council, of the following words:—

I have on more than one occasion in this Council expressed my fears that the number of admissions to the Gaol was alarming and tended to raise doubts as to the success of your Excellency's policy in respect to the treatment of criminals. I am rejoiced to hear from your Excellency and from official statements that these fears are unfounded, that the inmates of the Gaol have lately been decreasing and that the number of hardened offenders and long-sentence prisoners is certainly not on the increase. This is a satisfactory state of things, and your Excellency has to be congratulated upon it, as well as upon the efficiency of the Police Force, to which we are mainly indebted for the comparative immunity from serious crime which we enjoy.

The Hon. Member went on to express a most emphatic opinion in favour of the immediate enlargement of the Gaol and the introduction of the separate system. This failure on the part of H.E. the Governor, to provide the deterrent of a separate system ere he removed that furnished by the "cat," has been already referred to in these columns; and it may now be useful to examine, so far as we are able, some of the statements upon which Mr Johnson has founded his rejoicing. The Governor, in his Budget speech, after repeating Mr Tonnochy's remark that "the daily average of prisoners was not in itself a fair test of crime," proceeded to speak of an impression entertained by "some persons" to the effect that "there were some 600 or 700 hardened criminals in Gaol under sentence from the Supreme Court." This absurdly exaggerated statement was doubtless made for effect, and to encourage the belief that the Governor's opponents knew nothing about the subject. Well, His Excellency next proceeds to produce a return, which he exhibits as the very latest roll, taken that very morning at 8 o'clock, showing the total number of prisoners in Gaol at that hour on the 23rd August. If the daily average of prisoners in Gaol during the year is not in itself a fair test of crime, how can one single day's return be so regarded, especially when the return is like that referred to? It would naturally be supposed that such a return, before remarks similar to those made by His Excellency could have been based fairly upon it, should have shown the classes of offences and periods of sentence. But a reference to the document itself does not even set at rest whether the grand total is 609 or 689; while the only object gained would seem to be to show that 227 prisoners were sentenced by the Supreme Court, and 336 by the Magistrates. Were it an admitted fact that every serious crime is sent up to the Supreme Court for disposal, this return might have fairly served the purpose for which it has been used. But this is undoubtedly a very long way from the real state of the case. His Excellency, taking 609 as the grand total of prisoners in Gaol, stated that of these 227 (201 male Chinese, 19 female Chinese, and 7 European males) were under sentence from the Supreme Court, and added, "I need hardly tell you these 227 represent the real serious crime committed in the Colony. . . . There are also 336 cases sent in by the Magistrates: these are not men who commit desperate crimes; they are sent in, some of them for hawking without a licence, others for gambling; and, in short, the really serious crimes are only to be measured by the figure 227." Now, in the return referred to, 28 Chinese are put down as "in Gaol under the Gambling Ordinance," 3 only are returned as imprisoned "under the Night Pass Ordinance," 49 are described as detained for non-payment of fines, and not a single prisoner is noted under the heading of "Hawking without a Licence." How the Governor could assert that no cases of serious crime were included in the 336 prisoners incarcerated by order of the Magistrates, or how he could allege that some are sent in for trifling offences such as hawking without a licence, &c.—while he based his remarks upon that return and held it in his hand while he spoke—is quite beyond our comprehension. If Mr Johnson is disposed to rejoice over this, that is purely an act of his own, and cannot be said to express the feeling of this community.

As we have previously stated, it is not always easy to obtain information from the Heads of Departments under existing circumstances; and there can be no doubt that the Gaol Department is at the present moment being managed somewhat in the dark. His Excellency, however, has everything at his disposal; and yet, while all books and documents are within his reach, they are permitted to lie in silence so long as they do not agree with his public statements. We happen to know that some four or five weeks ago the number of prisoners in Gaol was very much over 700,—on one occasion the grand total being something like 770 to 800; and yet on the 23rd August the total is given by His Excellency as 609. We do not say that 800 is to be taken as a fair average, because the rice-pounders' case and the gambling raids must have raised the numbers to an abnormal figure. But it may be said with equal justice that the lowest total of 609 can never, standing alone, give a fair average; for it must have been a curious coincidence that could have brought down the total by nearly a couple of hundred in so short a time; and 600 must now be accepted as a minimum figure. It is, we believe, now the custom in the Gaol to take no note of prisoners brought in with the option of a fine during the day, and, if their friends release them before the following night, such prisoners never appear on the roll. Formerly all these birds of passage were noted; and the result is that the returns as now compiled are less by about five hundred a year than the returns were under the old system. As to the seriousness of the offences dealt with by the Police Magistrates, a glance over our Police Intelligence will show that, for the last few months, not a few rather serious cases were disposed of. Leaving out all sentences, except one, under six months' imprisonment—and there was a considerable list of three and four months' sentences—we may mention a few that have been noted in these columns during the last five or six months:—

Attempted burglary at Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s,—sentence six months' imprisonment.

Theft and four previous convictions,—six months.

Cutting and wounding,—one prisoner one year, the other three months.

Wei Sing Lottery conviction,—$100, or six months.

Personating a Constable and threatening to stab, eight previous convictions (already in Gaol for six months),—three months additional.

Theft from the person,—eighteen months.

Theft from the person and three previous convictions,—two years.

Theft,—one year.

Theft from the person, and two previous convictions,—two years.

Larceny from the person, and two previous convictions,—six months.

Larceny by trick,—six months.

Larceny, two prisoners (against the first, two previous convictions, and three previous convictions against the other),—each prisoner sentenced to six months.

Highway robbery, with one previous conviction for carrying deadly weapons,—eighteen months.

The public may judge for themselves whether these cases justify the remarks of His Excellency the Governor as to the character of the criminals sent to prison by the Magistrates.

With reference to the state of discipline in the Gaol, one might have reasonably expected that the murderous attack upon Mr Tonnochy, and the statement that an unusually large number of prison offences had been reported during this year, would have called forth some remark either on the part of the Governor or of Mr Johnson. We believe it to be a fact that the number of prison offences recorded during the first seven months of this year present a total of nearly *four thousand*, and even if extra strictness be advanced as an excuse for this enormous increase, such a state of things does not, to our mind, furnish matter for rejoicing. It is quite clear that His Excellency's Gaol system has been a hopeless failure, whether we regard it in the light of its deterrent influence on crime, or its inducement to good conduct. The two-thirds plan was lauded to the skies as one which was eminently calculated to improve the conduct of the prisoners, because it presented to them the prospect of remission of sentence in return for their good marks. How, then, can this enormous increase of bad conduct be accounted for? As we have said, even regarded in the light of information guardedly supplied to us, we ask, Can the present condition of the Gaol be considered satisfactory, or such as to cause rejoicing?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL—TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Matins:—Venite, No. 1 Tallis; Psalms, 26 Battishill, 27 Hopkins; Benedictus, 126 Monk; Anthem "O Saviour of the World"; Kyrie, Mercer No. 2; Hymn, 382.

Evensong:—Psalms, Nos. 28 and 29 Dr. Blow; Magnificat & Nunc Dimittis, Wesley in F; Anthem, "Holiest, breathe an evening blessing": Hymn, 260.

"FAIR PLAY" stands over till Monday.

THE delivery of the American mail was begun at 0.50 to-day.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday.)

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the S. S. *Glenfruin* left Singapore for this port yesterday, the 2nd instant.

THE American ship *Hoogly* went to the Cosmopolitan Dock, and the steamer *Diamante* comes out of the Kowloong Dock, to-day; the German barque *Oswald* goes on the Slip, and the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* goes to the Kowloong Dock.

AN adjourned inquest on the body of a Chinese female, who was supposed to have died from an overdose of opium, was resumed this afternoon, at the Magistracy, before the Coroner H. E. Hodehouse, Esq.; and a jury consisting of Messrs F. Honke, M. C. J. Grote, and A. J. Vieira. The inquest had been adjourned in order to allow of the contents of the deceased's stomach being examined by the Government analyst. Mr McCallum said the contents of the stomach consisted of tea and soup, from which he extracted a quantity of morphine. Wong Ali, keeper of the brothel, said deceased had no trouble on her mind. She was in good spirits. Inspector Cochrane had no reason to believe that there were any suspicious circumstances. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to her death by taking opium, but how or where she got this there was not sufficient evidence to show.

ANOTHER adjourned inquest on the body of a Chinese adult, name unknown, who was supposed to have died from diarrhœa, and whose body was found at the side of the Recreation Ground, was resumed this afternoon before the Coroner, and the same Jury. Ho Alin said he knew the deceased casually. His name was Li Amahi, and he was 45 years of age. Witness knew little or nothing about him. Deceased belonged to Canton. The Jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

WE understand that, in consequence of the reduction of the staff of the Supreme Court through illness and other causes, it has been found necessary to close the Supreme Court in Original Jurisdiction to all Court business for the rest of the vacation, except such business as is referred to in Ordinance 12 of 1873, Sec. 28. On reference to the above section we find that the exceptions referred to embrace Petitions and Applications for Injunctions, Attachments, Executions and other urgent matters, and to grant and dissolve the same, and if expedient to transact any other Civil Business. Although no great objection might be raised to a stricter observance of the vacation term than usual, we believe that some disappointment is felt by the legal profession at the delay thus necessitated in certain important cases. At the same time the public may as well note that the business of the Court in the Summary and Criminal Jurisdictions will go on exactly as before; while all proceedings in Bankruptcy, &c., will be transacted as usual. It will be no absolute holiday for any one concerned.

WITH regard to the foolish rumour which we set down in these columns a couple of months ago as rank rubbish, we now read that the *New York Herald's* London correspondent had, on July 31st, an interview with the King of the Sandwich Islands, Kalakaua, at Claridge's Hotel, before his departure for the Continent. The correspondent's report is as follows:—

His Majesty expressly desired me to contradict the rumour that he was travelling for the purpose of disposing of the Islands. "I prefer," he said, "to preserve the independence of my Kingdom."

THE Washington Correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says:—

Information reaches here from Col John S. Mosby, consul-general at Hongkong, that he has no intention of returning home at an early date, as heretofore reported, but will remain at his post for the present. It is known that President Garfield was always an admirer and a warm personal friend of Col. Mosby, and was largely intrumental in his being appointed to his present position.

THE following late London telegrams are from the Australian papers to hand to-day:—

London, August 4.—In consequence of the disorderly proceedings in the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday, caused by the entrance of Mr Bradlaugh despite the orders of the Speaker, the Cabinet and Privy Council were summoned to reconsider the oaths question generally. The object in view is understood to be to modify the existing rules, so that Mr Bradlaugh may be enabled to take his seat.

The *Times* to-day publishes a paragraph which states that Turkish troops were recently dispatched from Constantinople to Tripoli, in order to watch the intercats of the Porte in that dependency, under the command of Baker Pasha (Colonel Valentine Baker).

Official telegrams have been received to-day from the Transvaal, which state that the Home Government having notified their approval of the conditions of peace agreed to by the Commission, the Convention was formally signed by the members on either side yesterday. The principal clauses are in accord with the intelligence previously to hand. The Commission have since dispersed, and Sir Hercules Robinson is now on his way back to Cape Colony. The Convention will take effect from the 8th instant, on which date the Government of the country will be formally transferred to the Boers, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty.

THE following are the latest despatches as to the condition of the President to hand by the San Francisco papers received by the American Mail arrived to-day:—

Washington, August 5.—Executive Mansion, 11.30 p.m.—Little can be added to night to the details of the President's case given in the official bulletins. He has passed a quiet and uneventful day, taking about the same amount of solid and liquid nourishment as yesterday, and sleeping quietly at intervals, without anodynes. His symptoms, which have long shown evidences of fever and disordered condition of mucous membranes, are now assuming the normal conditions. There is no noticeable improvement in the processes of digestion and assimilation. The wound continues to present a healthy appearance. The discharge is in every respect satisfactory, and there is strong probability, although it is not founded upon positive evidence, that the ball is becoming encysted.

BOSTON lost the greater part of her China trade because a State tax of one per cent. was imposed upon the sales of tea there. New York secured the trade because there was no tax upon tea sales. New York merchants should bear this in mind, and prevent any restrictions which railway managers may attempt to put upon the grain trade here. The railway men will resort to every measure to injure the canal system. They are too short-sighted to perceive that, if they succeed, trade will be driven away which even the railways will not be able to win back again.—*New York Maritime Register.*

IN the *Peking Gazette* of July 22nd, (we quote the *N.-C. D. News'* translations) there appears a memorial which it is interesting to read here in view of much that has been said as to the ideas prevalent in China among all classes as to woman-selling:—

Memorial from P'êng Yü-lin, Admiral of the Yangtsze, reporting the result of an enquiry into charges of various kinds brought against various military officers of high rank, who were accused, some of appropriating a portion of the pay of their men, and others of gambling, debauchery, and the purchase of women whom they sold when they were tired of them. These and other charges specified in the denuncitory memorial, which provoked the enquiry, are gone into at great length, and the memorialist concludes by requesting the dismissal in perpetuity of the following officers:—Wan Chung-hsüan, Brigade-General awaiting a command; Wang Yung-shêng, General of the Nan Han Division; Sü Fu, Brigade-General awaiting a command. Six expectant civil officers are also recommended for dismissal.

"A RESIDENT" writes to the *Straits Times*, Singapore, August 12th, thus on the P. & O. service:—

It would be impossible not to admire the passage of the P. & O. steamer, from Galle to this Port. The voyage, a distance of 1,500 miles, has been accomplished in 5 days 44 hours! But while contributing my meed of praise to this voyage as a whole, I may, I trust, be allowed to express some surprise that the passage from Penang should have occupied 43 hours, and to ask whether any tug steamer had been sent out to help the mail steamer in, and if not, why not? Any resident expecting a friend by the steamer and knowing that it had left Penang at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, would naturally be at the wharf the first thing in the morning, and it is not creditable to the P. & O. Co. that, in those circumstances, we should be kept waiting until the late hour of 8.45. There is a serious fault somewhere which should be remedied. It was a fashion once to talk of "the slow sailing Dutchman;" this phrase may require to be changed into "slow sailing P. & O."

THIS is from the Singapore paper, and will destroy some misapprehensions and doubts that have apparently puzzled some people:—

The *Japan Mail* of the 23rd July has the following paragraph regarding the circulation of the Japanese *yen* or dollar. The fact is that all dollars, Mexicans, Yens, Americans, &c., which has been declared legal tender in the Straits Settlements, must weigh 415 grains and be of the fineness of 900 touch, or they are not legal tender. Yens and American dollars are generally over 415 grains, the yens that find their way down here being generally 416 and 900, and so marked. The authorities here know nothing about, and have nothing to do with Japanese coinage regulations, but it is their business to take care that the dollar circulation here does not get debased. If the Japanese choose to coin light dollars they must take the consequences:—

In our last week's issue we inadvertently described the currency at Singapore as "*chop currency*," and said that it passes by weight instead of by count, the fact being, as we implied elsewhere, that it passes by count, and that dollars are considered good there so long as they weigh 416 grains or over. Speaking accurately, Japanese silver *yen* are not accepted one and all at Singapore, but only such of them as weigh 416 grains or over, and since the mint "remedy" in Japan runs from 414 to 418 grains, it follows that many of the *yen* coined and circulated here would not pass in Singapore. Obviously this is the result of imperfect enactments. To declare Japanese silver *yen* a legal tender, and with the same breath reject the regulations for their coinage laid down by the Japanese Government, seems such a contradictory proceeding, that we can only assume a strange oblivion about "remedies" and such matters on the part of those that drafted the enactment in question.

Born the people, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who looked on opium as an instrument of Satan, and their opponents who declare that it is as natural a solace as there, and in decent moderation as innocuous, will find evidence for their contending views in the reports from Burmah. One high authority describes its effects as brutal and degrading in an extreme degree, emaciating the body, destroying self-respect in the mind, predisposing to disease, and so forth. Another high authority, on the contrary, declares that in the course of an exhaustive tour he could discern no traces of evil wrought by the opium pest. We confess we in this discussion, which is often conducted with more excitement than is desirable, the reproach is not more frequently made to the English districts where opium is a necessary by constant use. One of Charles Kingsley's

novels describes the pile of little boxes of opium in the shop of a Cambridge chemist, and how they were carried off by the farmer's wives on a market day. It is said to be the fact that in those few countries where people habitually take opium the children born are healthy, sound, and not too numerous; while in the districts further west, where the inhabitants find comfort not in opium but in alcohol, the proportion of idiocy and disease among the children is abnormally large—to say nothing of the brutality and cruelty which excess in alcohol produces.

There has been, of late, some correspondence in the *Indian Churchman*, about sermons; and we lately quoted a letter on the subject from Mr Girdlestone, the Resident at Khatmandu, who ventured to suggest that "the generality of clergymen are attempting an impossibility, so far as their influence on educated men is concerned, in the composition of sermons at short intervals." Mr Girdlestone accordingly recommended that clergymen should more widely adopt the practice of preaching other people's sermons, and that it should be optional with each church-goer whether he should stay and hear the sermon or not. "K. E. B.," writing last week to the *Indian Churchman*, expresses a hope that Mr Girdlestone "over-estimates the antipathy to preaching, and that he over-estimates the qualifications of those who set themselves to criticize sermons." The question has doubtless agitated many minds. "If I can hear the sermon, to attend it;—unless attention be more troublesome than useful," was the resolution formed by the pious and respected Dr Samuel Johnson.

Many recipés have been given from time to time, all warranted effective against those indefatigable pests—mosquitoes. The latest contribution to mosquito literature we have noticed is a letter to the *Japan Mail*, which we quote in the hope that some one may derive benefit:—"Take a small quantity of Keating's Insect Powder and make a cone of it. Light the top and it will smoulder like a joss stick, giving off a fine blue smoke, which either drives away or sends the 'Varmints' to sleep. I saw it in the *Field* five or six years ago, and put it into practice with success."

The *Leader* (Cheyenne), of July 27th, contains an interview with Tsu Soon Kee, an attaché of the Chinese Embassy at Washington. He says that the Chinese students withdrawn from America will be sent to England, France and Germany. They number about one hundred. The Chinese Government will hereafter educate its students in Europe and China, where there are military and naval schools being established. The inference drawn by the interviewer is that the Chinese Government fears the progressiveness of American institutions. Tsu Soon Kee says the new Embassy, headed by Jum Tsau Roo, will go to Washington in December.

The *New York Herald*, August 2nd, gives the following particulars as to the race between the *Glenartney* and the *Lord of the Isles* to New York:—

The arrival of two steamers, *Glenartney* and *Lord of the Isles*, loaded with tea from Yokohama, Japan, within 74 hours of each other, after sailing 14,000 miles, illustrates the nicety with which navigators may make their calculations, even in sailing half around the globe. The *Lord of the Isles* left Yokohama May 24th at 3 p.m.; made Amoy May 28th; left there June 6th; met the *Glenartney* just coming in; entered the Suez Canal July 7th; reached Gibraltar July 16th, and Sandy Hook Friday last. The Captain of the *Glenartney* said:—"I don't know about our being beaten by the *Lord of the Isles*. She gained a little on me from Gibraltar to New York, true enough, but I left Yokohama eight days behind her, and Amoy 3 days, and got into New York within 24 hours of her. The actual time of my voyage was 58 days, 12 hours and 15 minutes." It is stated by officers of the *Lord of the Isles* that there were considerable bets made in the antipodes on the result of the voyage, with odds in favour of the *Glenartney*, as she is known to be the fastest ship.

The *Tribune* (N. Y.) says in reference to the same event:—

In this case some of the engineers on the *Lord of the Isles* had money at stake, which may account for the extra efforts on their part. "It was only a question of a little more coal, so we shoved it in," said the Chief Engineer to a *Tribune* reporter. "We made Amoy in three days and a half, and were delayed there a week loading our vessel, while the *Gleartney's* cargo was all ready for her, and she started in two days. At Hongkong we found she had started before we arrived, but we had gained on her a good deal. We reached Singapore just as the *Glenartney* was leaving, and didn't see or hear of her till we were half way through the Suez Canal. She reached Suez a day behind us. We would have been further ahead if a terrible southwesterly storm had not delayed us in the Indian Ocean. Those white streaks that cover the smokestack were made by waves that broke over the vessel. We had good weather through the Mediterranean, but were delayed by the machinery getting out of order. The *Glenartney* steamed into Gibraltar just as we were leaving there. Extra coal and work were used in crossing the Atlantic, and moderate weather helped us. Just as we sighted Sandy Hook, we thought a vessel in the distance ahead of us was the *Glenartney*, but were happily disappointed. Our rival came into New York six hours behind us, and that's not a very big difference in a race of 14,000 miles. We made an average of 11 knots an hour."

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)

Saturday, Sept. 3.

DRUNK AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Ahmet, a native of Aden, was convicted of being found lying drunk in the street, and of biting the Constable on the hand, and was fined $1, or three days' imprisonment.

SELLING FISH IN THE STREET.

Ng Asow admitted this charge, and was fined $1 or three days' imprisonment.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Lai Hap Sing was charged as above. P.C. 214 said that yesterday afternoon defendant came to him, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and offered him 15 cents not to go to Ice House Lane as gambling was going on there. Witness thereupon arrested him. He did not actually see the gambling, although he saw a number of people together. Defendant was sent to gaol for fourteen days as a rogue and vagabond.

THEFT OF A PORTMANTEAU.

Chan Ching-on was charged with stealing a portmanteau, containing clothing and other articles from Mr Dent at Canton.

Lum Agan said he was the servant of Mr Dent of the firm of Birley & Co., Canton. Yesterday he engaged the defendant's 'rickshaw in Queen's Road to take the two blankets and the portmanteau in Court to the Canton steamer wharf. Witness followed after the 'rickshaw. He stopped to speak to a friend and then found that the vehicle was no longer in sight. He went to the wharf, but could see nothing of the 'rickshaw. He made inquiries, and from what he was told he got into a 'rickshaw and went in the Wanchai direction and called at No. 2 Police Station. A Chinese Constable and witness went in the direction of the race course. On coming to Wanchai Gap they found the 'rickshaw on the roadside with no one in charge. In the vehicle covered by the seat cushion he found the blankets. They then returned to the Police Station, where they found defendant and the portmanteau. The blankets belonged to witness.

Defendant said that complainant's leaving him was as good as asking him to steal the things.

P.C. 243 said that yesterday afternoon he saw defendant passing No. 2 Station, carrying the portmanteau, and seeing no one following him his suspicions were aroused. He arrested him.

He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE PIRACY CASE.

This case, in which Lum Atak, Wong Afuk, and Leong Kai Chai, were charged with pirating a junk, was again resumed this afternoon.

Wong Asun, a coolie, said he lived in the pig lan at West Point. On the 27th of August about ten o'clock, first and second defendants came to the lan, and said "They had some pigs they wished to be taken from their junk." Witness went with them to the junk in a sampan. He took off the eighteen pigs, and conveyed them to the lan. Prisoners accompanied him on his return journey. There were six or seven men on board the junk. Witness knew the junk from which the pigs were taken. He went over to Yau-mah-ti on the 28th ult., and there saw the vessel.

Sergeant Rae said that on Sunday, the 28th of August, he went with the last witness and the first and second witnesses to a junk at Yau-mah-ti.

Li Apo, a detective constable, said that, on the 27th ultimo, he went to Yau-mah-ti with the second witness to look for the pirate junk. He saw third prisoner coming away from the junk with some muskets in his hands. This man he arrested and took him to Yau-mah-ti Station. Witness then returned and boarded the junk. He found a bill, some mat bags, basins, &c. Witness again went to the same junk in company with Sergeant Rae and two or three others on the 28th ult.

Lau Wai Hui said he was accountant in a chandler's shop, Praya West. He had seen the bill produced. It was in his partner's handwriting. This partner was up country. He had seen this bill given to Chu Asang, master of the Hing Lung passage boat. It was an invoice of goods purchased from his shop for shipment by that junk to be delivered to various parties. It bore the date of 27th May.

Kwong Ashau, coolie, employed in the pig lan, said the reason he arrested first defendant was that he saw the tickets in the ears of the pigs that they belonged to one of his master's customers. This was on the 27th of August about ten in the morning. First prisoner was standing outside the door and the second was inside the lan. Witness said these pigs belonged to Chin Shing. First defendant then ran. Witness pursued; arrested him, and took him to the Station.

The case was remanded to Monday, 5th Sept., at 8.30 a.m.

(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)

FIGHTING.

Chan Aluk and Lam Aching were convicted on the evidence of P.C. 651, of creating a disturbance at a hydrant, in Third Street, and each fined 50 cents or two days' imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Leong Asam was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of coal.

G. MacDonald, P.C. 82, said that this morning while on duty in a police boat off Wanchai, he saw a small boat passing, in which were two men, one of whom was the defendant. As soon as they saw the police boat they pulled ashore among some junks. Defendant was caught, but the other man got off. In the boat were found some coals.

Defendant said he bought the coals from a small boat. He did not know where the boat was now. A long time ago he had been fined for being in possession of stolen property.

Fined $10 or twenty-one days with hard labour; the boat to be confiscated.

China.

NINGPO.

(From Courier Correspondent.)

The following communication from our Ningpo correspondent has been delayed. He writes as follows under date August 8th:—

On Sunday morning, the 7th inst., a fire broke out on the Quantung side, near the old Bridge of Boats. It originated by some sparks from the cooking fire of an eating-house kindling some brushwood, and the flames had seized the building before the fire was observed. The flames quickly spread, the fire burning with great rapidity, and as nothing could be done to stay its progress, the Chinese Fire Engines being entirely useless, the fire had full sway until the fire walls were reached, but for which owing to the smart breeze that was blowing at the time the fire would have been infinitely more disastrous. A large oil godown and two fire-cracker stores were destroyed, together with 127 other shops and houses, but fortunately no lives were lost. Two persons were reported severely injured by falling bricks, also several almost miraculous escapes, owing to fire crackers exploding. The fire burnt itself out about 3.30 a.m. We have not received as yet any estimated value of the property destroyed, but it is undoubtedly very large.

At the request of the Taotai a short telegraph line was recently put up along the main street of the settlement connecting two of the Morse telegraphic instruments, and having been properly regulated, they were inspected a few days ago by H. E. the Taotai and several other officials, and a few messages were transmitted backwards and forwards to their very great satisfaction and admiration. It is said that a line is to be placed from Chinghae to the Taotai's Yamen in the city.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(Gazette.)

The *Mai Nichi Shinbun* extracts the following item from the *Hakodate Shinbun*:—Messrs. Sugiura, Sano, Tanaka, Kobayashi, and Fujino, in conjunction with 26 other rich merchants at Hakodate intend to establish a Steamship Company named the *Hokkaido* Unyu Kwaisha. They have decided to apply to the Kaitakushi to purchase its steamers and godowns, and Mr Tsuneno has been appointed a commissioner to carry out this resolution.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has the following item:—Mr Ishibashi, a secretary of the national debt bureau, left Tokio yesterday for the north to overtake his Majesty the Mikado whom he will probably meet at the Hokkaido. It is not definitely known what business he has to transact, but it is said to be connected with a secret consultation for a foreign loan of yen 2,000,000. We are unable to say whether this rumour is true or not.

An enterprising merchant of Kagoshima Ken, says the same journal, intends to establish a company at Nawa, Loochoo, under the name of Unyu Kwaisha, for the purpose of trading along the coasts of the Loochoo-an group, three or four times a month.

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchanges.)

We are told that the raising of the steamer *Cebu* is approaching completion, and she is prepared to be taken to Hongkong, where she will be docked and repaired, the estimated cost of which work was put down at $5,000. Up to this time the owners have expended some $20,000 on her, but it is now necessary to expend $10,000 more for the ingenious plan to be adopted to take her to Hongkong.

It is suggested that as the St. Nicolas lighthouse must be replaced, the sum collected for the construction of the new port might be utilized for the purpose. The position of the lighthouse, now disappeared, was 126.57 E. long. (Cadiz), and 14.27 N. lat.

It is now almost certain that the Campos mail steamers will adopt a bi-monthly service. It is believed that it will shortly be announced that another steamer has left Barcelona.

A letter from Cebu dated August 17th says:—"The small-pox in this city and in the village of St. Nicolas has carried away a few victims: the Pastor of Consolacion was one of them; and a few days ago, the Captain of the British barque *Flodden* succumbed to the disease, which was contracted when the vessel was about to complete her loading. He has left behind a widow and a child a few months' old; this vessel will leave for her destination a few days hence. The *F. W. Marr* and the *Greenock* have left for their destination, one of them was towed by the *Æolus*, which continued her voyage to Albay. Another German barque has arrived."

The heavy rain of the afternoon of the 18th August was accompanied by hailstones. It surprised some people that in these latitudes such a phenomenon could have occurred. The stones were of the size of a chick-pea. This is not the first time that hailstones have fallen in Manila, though it is a long time since such a thing was recorded. This occurrence is more frequent in the North of Luzon, but is always taken as a rare occurrence, wherever it takes place.

The sale of cigars in Manila from the year 1870 to 1880 realized no less a sum than $52,209,584.25.

The anemometer of the Observatory of the Ateneo Municipal de Manila, which was destroyed in the last typhoon, was a new and very costly instrument. It had only been fixed a few days before being destroyed, having arrived by one of the latest steamers from Europe. There is not at the present moment another instrument of its class, as regards perfection, to substitute it. The Governor General paid a visit to the Observatory on the morning of the 20th Aug., and informed himself minutely of the state of the apparatus, progress of the typhoon, and other explanations given by the Director of the establishment, the Rev. P. Faura.

The British barque *Roodee*, which since August 1875 has been lying sunken in the Bay in consequence of a fire on board, to check the progress of which a hole was made in her hull by firing a gun, lost one of her masts in the earthquake of July 1880, and now, in the typhoon of the 19th August 1881, has lost another. There is now only one remaining, and it is most probable this will also be lost, as being of iron, as we supposed it to be, it will be worn out by the action of the salt water, and the waves will bring it down in the same way as the others. When this last is broken away, the hull will be left underneath, and though the ocean-going vessels will scarcely go there in consequence of shallow water, some of the coasting crafts may run against it and sustain damage. Endeavours should be made to remove this obstruction from the Bay, which although at present marked by a mast, will, when this has disappeared, become a danger to mariners.

The American ship *Antelope* arrived at Manila on the 12th August, from Shanghai.

The hull of a gunboat was launched a few days ago in Cavite, constructed under the superintendence of the chief naval engineer, Don Manuel Ginar. The new vessel will be named the *Otárola*.

The American barque *Almira Robinson*, Capt. Snow, arrived at Manila on the 16th August, from Rio de Janeiro.

The British barque *Chusan* left Manila for the Channel on the 17th August.

The British barque *Rainbow* arrived at Manila from Mauritius on the 18th August.

The British ship *Titania* arrived at Manila on the 19th August from Cardiff.

The British barque *Glenoe*, Captain Witt, arrived at Manila on the 22nd August, from Newcastle.

The British ship *Erato*, Captain Elliott, arrived at Manila on the 22nd August, from Newcastle.

The British barque *Brisbane*, Captain James, arrived at Manila on the 22nd August, from Newcastle.

The German ship *Copernicus*, Captain N. Melchertsen, arrived at Manila on the 22nd August, from Cardiff.

The American Barque *Freeman*, Captain Howes, arrived at Manila from Hongkong on the 23rd August.

The American ship *Paul Jones*, Captain A. Garries, arrived at Manila from Hongkong on the 24th August.

Singapore.

(Straits Times.)

H. H. Sir Charles Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, who has been some days in Singapore for his health, returned to Sarawak in his steamer, the *Aline*, this morning. The *Aline* was accompanied by the small new steamer *Lorna Doon*, built on the Clyde for the Sarawak Government, and which arrived here on the 27th ult. from Glasgow. Sir Charles Brooke is anxious to open up the coal mines in Sarawak, and for this purpose endeavoured to secure the services of a competent mining engineer, but, we understand, was unable to do so here, and will probably have to engage one from England.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Government Printing Office of a neat little pamphlet containing an Abstract of the new Stamp Ordinance (No. II of 1881), and can recommend it to our readers, Native and European, as likely to be most useful to them in the transaction of their business, being a veritable "Stamp Duties made easy" sort of publication, telling in the shortest and simplest form what documents require to be stamped; whether with impressed or adhesive stamp; the proper time for stamping; the proper way of cancelling; who pays for the stamps; and a lot of other necessary information which it might be puzzling to pick out for one's self from the complicated sections of the Ordinance. At the end there is given a list of documents that require to be stamped under Schedule I. of the Ordinance, with the value of the Stamps, and there follow Tables of *ad valorem* duties. Every office in the place, we imagine, will find a copy indispensable.

The Jury of the International Fishery Exhibition, which was held in Berlin in April last year, has, we learn by the courtesy of Dr. Bieber, Consul for the German Empire, awarded to H. H. the Maharajah of Johore, honorable mention for a very interesting collection of models of fishing boats exhibited. The diploma was received by last mail. The Committee of the Exhibition have further sent out a copy of their large Silver Prize Medal, which they request the Maharajah to accept as a memento of the Exhibition and in token of their gratitude for the kind support given to the undertaking.

The *Gazette* publishes the text of a Bill for raising Debentures for £100,000 sterling on the part of the Colony. The loan to be thus raised is for the purpose of paying off the Perak War Debt. It is proposed to do this by means of Debentures of £100 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, to be issued by the Crown Agents, with coupons attached for the payment of interest half yearly, each debenture and coupon being transferable by delivery. Provision is to be made for redemption, by the appropriation out of the revenue of 10 per cent per annum to be deposited with the Crown Agents, who, after paying thereout the interest and other expenses, shall with the remainder form a Sinking Fund, to redeem the debentures, which may be done either by purchase or by drawing lots; the interest upon debentures so drawn by lot, after due advertisement in the London *Times*, to cease after the day specified, and no debenture so recalled to be re-issued.

The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 2nd August states that the *Rajpootana* has made the quickest passage on record from Calcutta to Rangoon. She left Calcutta at 9 a.m. on the 28th July and arrived off Rangoon wharf at 7.30 a.m. on the 31st July, thus doing the voyage in 70 hours and 30 minutes, a most creditable voyage, says the *Gazette*, especially at this time of the year. The *Penba* did the passage in February last in about 72 hours.

We learn that the Royal Humane Society have conferred their bronze medal upon Mr E. A. Watson of Johore, for his gallant efforts to save the life of his brother planter, Mr C. L. C. Falconar, when their boat was upset as they were crossing to Kranjie Pier on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th March last.

An addition to the Sikh police contingent, of some 35 men, arrived by the direct steamer from Calcutta yesterday (26th) We hear, however, that their physique and general appearance, though better than that of the native police constables, is not so satisfactory as in the case of the first arrivals, whose imposing soldierly appearance makes an excellent impression upon our Asiatic population, and who are fast learning their duties and picking up Malay readily. It is apparently to this class of men that the authorities must look for the permanent improvement of the police force.

In accordance with the policy of the Government of India regarding the purchase of stores for the public service, the local Governments we notice, have been directed to procure the following articles in the country instead of importing the same from England:—Blue serge, blue drill, ball bags, hand-cuffs, cotton putsoes, cotton and silk goung boungs, blankets, scissors, and padlocks. The following articles are struck out of the indent for the stores of the Superintendent of Government Printing:—Brass rules, brass centre pieces, stereotype tools, iron sidesticks, iron imposing slabs, and block tin.

We learn from the Bombay papers that both the cables of the Eastern Telegraph Co. between Bombay and Aden broke down about the end of July and great difficulty were experienced in restoring communication owing to the heavy monsoon. Of the cables belonging to the Indo-European Government Department in the Persian Gulf and forming part of the Indo-European Telegraph *viâ* Teheran one of the two cables between Bushire and Jask was also interrupted, and further, the cable off the Beloochistan coast broke down. This reduced communication between India and Europe to only one wire instead of four wires and two duplicated routes, and along this one wire something like seven hundred messages passed every day for about a fortnight. The Telegraph steamer *Patrick Stewart* and the P. and O. steamer *Geelong*, chartered for the purpose, repaired the cables and restored communication by the 12th August.

News has been received in Bombay from Aden that a Mr Arnoux, styling himself "Director of the Franco-Ethiopienne Company," has reached Aden, and announced his intention of leaving at once for Obokh with a party of about 30 persons, mostly Frenchmen, with their families. The object of the Company is to open up communication with Shoa by a new route passing to the north of Lake Aussa, and entering Shoa from the north. Mr Arnoux professes to have obtained concessions, giving him special rights to certain mines.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

LONDON TELEGRAMS.

London, July 29.—In the House of Commons to-day, Lord Randolph Churchill, in an extravagant speech, moved his resolution on the third reading of the Land bill, that the bill being the result of revolutionary agitation, encourages repudiation of contracts, is opposed to individual liberty, is calculated to diminish security of property and prosperity in Ireland, and to endanger her union with Great Britain.

Gladstone followed, ridiculing Lord Churchill's speech and powerfully justifying the bill. He said it would be unbecoming to him to eulogize the measure, but the attacks against it were such as did not make necessary its defence.

Gibson, Conservative, replied to Gladstone.

After William Shaw, Home Ruler, had paid a high tribute to Gladstone, a desultory discussion was continued by Lord Elcho, Werton, and other Extremists, amid the evident impatience of the House, and the only effect being to prevent the third reading of the bill.

At the morning sitting, the House finally suspended its sitting until nine o'clock to-night, and the sitting of the House of Lords was suspended until 11 p.m., in the hope of taking up the first reading of the bill to-night.

The total number of petitions presented in the House of Commons at the present session, praying the House to reject any change in the law which may be proposed for admitting an atheist to Parliament, is 1392, with 230,595 signers, and the number of petitions praying for the alteration of the law is 673, with 15,541 signatures.

When the House of Commons reassembled the Land bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 220 to 41, the minority being composed of such Conservatives as the following: Bartlett, Earl of Bective, Gorst Dixon, Hartland, Henry Holland, John Hubbard, Onslow, Viscount of Falkestone, David Scott, James A. Campbell, Henry Tylor, Scheiber, Warton and Whitely. A majority of the Conservatives and some of the Parnellites, including Parnell, abstained from voting.

July 30.—Public feeling in England keenly appreciates the sympathetic tone of the American newspapers respecting the explosive dynamite machines. The fullest confidence prevails that the American authorities will use every endeavour to discover the consignors and prevent further outrages. Opinion is divided about the origin of the machines, but the belief appears to spread that they were either a dodge to increase the Skirmishing funds or receive aid or information. Sir Wm. Harcourt's picture of the attempt at assassination is described by the press as overdrawn. Nevertheless, it would be an advantage to England and America if such gasconades as the O'Donovan Rosa's were checked by prosecution.

Englishmen watch the convalescence of Garfield with unflagging attention. Had he been a British statesman the recent news of his relapse could not have caused more genuine sympathy.

The closing scenes in the discussion of the Land bill in the House of Commons degenerated into a personal and acrimonious wrangle, chiefly brought about by Lord Churchill, who offered a sensational resolution on the third reading, embodying a sweeping denunciation of the bill, which the Tory leaders declined to endorse. William H. Smith even made the useless proposal to recommit the bill, to prevent, under the rules of the House, Churchill from proposing his motion. Lord Churchill was furious and sneered at the Tory leaders, who left the House. His speech, smart and wildly extravagant, excited the ridicule of the House. Gladstone compared him to a lively flea. Lord Elcho took up Churchill's parallel in fervid language, and denounced the cowardice of the absent leaders and resolved to divide the House. The moderate Tories strove to dissuade him; even Churchill was willing to withdraw all opposition. The afternoon sitting ended amid confusion.

The scene was even more extraordinary at the evening sitting. A few of the Tories were present, and the Liberals were present in large numbers. The debate was nothing more than a series of personal recriminations. Several Irish members accused Lord Grosvenor, the Liberal whip, of having, through the mediation of Mr Litton, debarred them access to Gladstone in the early stages of the bill. Gladstone and Lord Grosvenor denied the charges. Mr Litton was absent. Certain Irish members regard Mr Litton's appointment as a reward for such work. The Liberals were in a very excited condition, and impatient of all opposition. They maintained a continuous noise and groans during the debate. It was notable that the Irish party, especially many of the Parnellites, joined in the disturbance. Those who spoke claimed that the success of the Land bill was due to the Land League. This most remarkable debate on the bill was closed by a division in which fourteen irreconcileable Tories voted against a third reading. Not a single Irish member was in the minority. Most of the Parnellites voted for the bill. Four of them walked out of the House.

The Lords read the bill for the first time half an hour after it had passed the third reading in the House of Commons. The second reading will take place on Monday. The action of the House of Lords may be influenced by debate on Lord Fitzmaurice's amendment. That, and Mr Henege's amendment excluding leases from the action of the Land Courts will, it is expected, be revived in the House of Lords. The smallness of the Government majority on Lord Fitzmaurice's amendment was a great annoyance to Gladstone, especially as it showed that there was still some life in the Whig party, which was thought to be extinct. The conduct of Goschen in voting with the Whigs has been warmly condemned by the Ministerialists, and on Tuesday evening many Liberals refrained from attending the banquet, where the members arrived breathless from voting in the opposite lobbies. The political feature of Goschen is invested with even more interest than of the other malcontents. There have been rumors that the Duke of Argyle may rejoin the Government, but they have only a slight foundation. The Transvaal debate on Monday night was very tame and flat. It displayed great poverty of tactics on the part of the Conservative leaders, and was in striking contrast with the preliminary display of Conservative vituperation at Willison's rooms. But the time for debating the question had long gone by; nothing was said that had not been previously said over and over again. Much satisfaction is expressed at Lord Granville's frank explanation to France respecting the Tripoli official correspondence.

The official correspondence confirms the current statements of the firm attitude taken by the British Government against further French aggressions in North Africa. All reference to the annexation of Cyprus being the real original enterprise is carefully excluded from the Tunisian correspondence. It is evident that the Government considers French supremacy in Tunis the maximum concession which the British interests would allow. I hear that Mr Chamberlain, Mr Bright and Sir Charles Dilke are foremost among those determined to maintain British control in Egypt. It is even said that some phrases in Granville's despatch was suggested by them. It should not be overlooked that the French Government, when withdrawing Baron Laing from Cairo, admitted the predominance of the British interests in Egypt, and there is reason to believe M. de St. Hilaire's disavowal of further conquests.

July 31st.—Congresses and Conferences are just beginning in various parts of Europe. The World Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association opened last evening at Exeter Hall. The American delegates arrived at Moville on Tuesday, and after a short tour through Ireland reached London to-day, taking in Stratford-on-the Avon on their way. The International Medical Congress opens in London on Tuesday. Then there follows a Literary Congress at Vienna, the Geographical Congress at Venice, the Social Science Congress at Dublin, the Church Congress at Newcastle, and the Western International Congress has just closed at Liverpool. Ex-President Hayes is expected in London late in October, to be present at the ceremony of unveiling the memorial of the late Sir Thomas Lysight, which is to be placed in the City Road Chapel.

It was at first thought by some that the seizure of the ten infernal machines at Liverpool was part of a put-up job of the police, but it is now certain that the machines were shipped from your side of the water by skirmishers. It was an insane piece of business, but not more so than the attempt to blow up the Clerkenwell Prison in open daylight, and not half so bad an affair as the risings in Ireland in 1848 and 1867. Lord Palmerston used to say that the Irish patriots were good poets, but bad business men. The Home Office has obtained information of considerable importance relative to the shipment of these machines, and I daresay the United States Government is already in possession of it; but, for obvious reasons, it is kept secret. I am told by those who know that the Home Secretary is more afraid of a terrible disaster to the ocean steamships which carry this freight than of anything happening to the public buildings here.

Numerous informers in the pay of Government send him every item of interest respecting the "skirmishers," and the general belief among the officials is that the movement is not very formidable, except as a means of extracting dollars from the gullible Irish-Americans. But if the authorities on your side do not keep a sharp lookout for shipments of dynamite, we may hear some day of an ocean steamer laden with American tourists going the mysterious way the *City of Boston* did. The Liverpool Police Inspector, who has a hand in the arrest of McGrath and McKevitt, arrested for attempting to blow up the Town Hall there, said the other day that the Home Office arrangements were so perfect that Englishmen had nothing and Americans everything to fear from the devilish traffic. Of course, he said, the steamers are English property, but what is the loss of the vessel to the destruction of the passengers, or to the havoc that would be wrought on New York and Boston wharves by an explosion from a concussion in the handling?

August 1.—Deep interest was manifested last night on the second reading of the Land bill in the House of Lords. At an early hour the usually deserted benches were filled with the peers, while the peeress' gallery was thronged with the wives and daughters of the hereditary legislators. Since the Disturbance bill was thrown out, there has been no such muster of the Lords. Indeed, the numerous attendance suggested a belief that the aristocratic party had screwed up courage to defy Gladstone.

In the House of Commons to-day, Parnell was named for offensive language and for disregarding the authority of the Chair, and Gladstone moved his suspension for the remainder of the sitting. Parnell rose and interrupted Gladstone, and said he would not go through the farce of awaiting the vote, as the Speaker interfered with the freedom of discussion. He then quitted the House.

Gladstone commented warmly on the liberty assumed by Parnell of appealing to the rules of the House one night, and of insulting them the next night.

The motion for his suspension was carried by a vote of 112 to 14.

Parnell was named for persisting in spite of the Speaker's ruling, in raising the question of the Irish political prisoners and declaring that the authorities of the Commons were always on the side of power.

It is stated that the police are very reticent with regard to the memorandum-book found in the possession of McGrath, one of the men indicted for attempting to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall, but it is believed that the book contains a series of memoranda relating to steamers and articles to come by them from America; and, in view of the discoveries of infernal machines, it is inferred that the information which the Home Secretary obtained of the expected arrival of such machines was actually obtained from the perusal of McGrath's memorandum-book.

London, August 1.—There was a large attendance in the House of Lords to-day, for the second reading of the Land bill. All the leaders were present except Lord Granville, who is indisposed.

Carlingsford (Liberal) moved the second reading of the bill in a long speech.

Lord Salisbury followed Lord Carlingsford, and was received with loud cheers by the Conservatives. He most severely criticised the bill and reviewed the past legislation for Ireland. The Government, he said, sought to make the report of the Richmond Commission the basis for the bill, but the main point on that bill was that the tenant's improvements were endangered. According to the bill, a landlord could not even select the site for cottages. He became a sort of mortgagee of his own estate, with uncertain security—a sort of head agent for the Land Commission, which had a bias hostile to the landlord's interest. Lord Salisbury's speech can be summarized as follows: He agrees to the bill under the circumstances, but will stand by the amendments for the insertion of a clear definition of fair rent, for exemption of estates managed on the English system and tenantries of over £100 yearly from the operation of the bill, and for the maintenance of the inviolability of leases.

Aug. 5.—In view of the avowed determination of the few Parnellites to obstruct the business of the House of Commons, the views of the Opposition have been ascertained in regard to "urgency" for the Supply bill. The result of this inquiry encouraged the Government.

In the House of Commons to-day, Harcourt, Home Secretary, read a despatch from the United States Minister Lowell, informing Earl Granville that he had wired Secretary Blaine on the 19th of July the account of a conversation he had with Tenderton, the Under Foreign Secretary, respecting the infernal machines found at Liverpool, to which he had received a reply from Blaine, stating that the National, State and municipal authorities are strenuously endeavoring to discover the authors of the plot, in which he had reason to believe very few were engaged, and that no pains will be spared in discovering and prosecuting them.

August 5.—In the House of Lords, in committee, the consideration of clause 7 of the Land bill was resumed this evening.

The clauses of the bill up to clause 11 have been adopted.

A few amendments of no very great importance were adopted, and it was passed through by the committee.

Bradlaugh has written to Labouchere that unless the House of Commons declares the seat for Northampton vacant, he will again appear to take his seat without giving notice. Ample precautions have been taken to prevent Bradlaugh from taking the House by surprise.

Bradlaugh did not appear at Westminister to-day. He was at the Bow-street Police Court, and presented information upon which he demanded a summons against the police for assault. He simply alleged that an assault had been committed on him. The magistrate said that was insufficient, and that Bradlaugh appeared to have invited the assault.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The shipment of the infernal machines to England considerably agitates the representatives of the various steamship lines here, over the probability of further shipments of dynamite by their vessels. They say they are exercising all the precautions in their power to avoid similar possible occurrences, and the agents in charge of outward-bound freight to English ports are watching the packages, especially those shipped by strangers, that might contain dynamite.

The steamship agents have had a conference, and as a result of this conference O'Donovan Rossa was deprived of the sub-agency of the Allen line.

St. Petersburg, August 1.—It is announced that a plot for the assassination of the Czar has been discovered and frustrated by the police. A lady of high family was chosen as the assassin. Her accomplices have been arrested, but she herself escaped.

Copenhagen, August 5.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Gazette* says: The Russian Court made the recent journey to Moscow because of the discovery of an extensive conspiracy for the assassination of the Imperial family during the night at Peterhoff.

Peoria, Ill., July 29.—A report that the infernal machines were made here, has created great excitement, as it is believed to be true. P. W. Crowe, who was supposed to be implicated in their manufacture, denies it, but says he knows who did the work. They were made at O'Rourk's foundry, on South Washington Street, and they were made of iron and zinc, in sections. The machinery and dynamite were supplied in New York.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne, Aug. 6.

Dr. Dobson, who has accepted the position of Solicitor-General in the new Ministry, has been returned to the Upper House without opposition. The canvass in each of the contested elections is proceeding vigorously, but with the exception of Mr. Gaunson, at Ararat, the seats of all new Ministers are considered safe. The Premier will be pressed hard at West Bourke, but his success is now looked upon as pretty certain.

It was recently proposed by the Victorian Government that the colonies should unite in sending a qualified representative to the forthcoming conference on the phylloxera vastatrix, to be held at Bordeaux. New South Wales and South Australia suggested that Sir Joseph Hooker, of England, should select a suitable representative, and the Victorian Government has fallen in with that arrangement. Baron Von Mueller will contribute a special report on the subject of the disease in Victoria.

An audience, numbering over 3,000, assembled at the Town Hall on the 22nd ultimo, to witness the annual distribution of medals given by the Victorian Humane Society. The Marquis of Normanby made an appropriate speech, and presented silver medals to Mr. Thomas Curnow, schoolmaster at Glenrowan, who stopped the special train and saved it from being wrecked by the Kelly gang; and also to Alexander Houston, who swam over 100 yards in a sea swarming with sharks to save a seaman on the occasion of the *Cerberus* torpedo accident. A number of bronze medals and certificates were also distributed. It was announced that the Hon. W. J. Clarke had invested a sum of money in a perpetuity interest for the purchase of an annual gold medal for the most meritorious act each year.

The ward-room steward of the Victorian warship *Cerberus* was fined £25 by the Williamstown Bench to-day for selling liquor on board that vessel.

At the meeting of the model Lodging Houses Company to-day the report showed that 37,144 lodgers were accommodated during the last six months, at an average of 205 per night. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared.

The steamer *Ferret*, which was stolen from the Clyde, is to be sold in Melbourne by public auction, on the 12th August. It is understood that one firm has already offered to purchase her for £8000.

The Chinese Immigration Restriction Bill was read a first time last night (Aug. 4th) in the Assembly.

The address in reply was presented to-day by the Speaker and members of the Assembly to His Excellency, who thanked them for the assurance that the important measures specified in his speech would have early consideration.

In future, ships without Chinese on board, coming direct from China, will anchor near the Breakwater at Williamstown, and those coming via Adelaide will be treated like other vessels, and come up to Hobson's Bay.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide, August 6.

A movement to establish a model lodging house is being prosecuted vigorously. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of a building.

The Rev. J. A. Dowie, of the "Salvation Army," was charged at the Police Court, this morning, with using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The informant was Mr Sawkins, the freethought lecturer. The case was dismissed.

Boring for coal is likely to be vigorously started at Woolunduga, where specimens of coal have already been found, and near Port Lourie, Spencer's Gulf, where strong indications of coal exist.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society to-day, the members discussed the question, "Is Australian wheat deteriorating in chemical constituents?" The question arose from an expression of opinion to that effect by an agricultural chemist. The meeting considered that such statement was premature, if not quite unfounded.

A find of copper ore is reported from Flinders Range, close to Williamton township.

The Exhibition is to be continued open till the 25th September. The Agricultural Society's live stock show will be held in connection with the Exhibition on September 14th and 15th. The promoters of the Exhibition allege that by keeping open an extra five weeks will make an expense to them of £2,250. The exhibitors have unanimously agreed to pay them one-fourth the amount of the previous rent, and raise the rates for selling licenses.

Thomas Sutherland, captain of the "Salvation Army," was charged at the Police Court on the 29th with disturbing the peace in King William street by the Sunday night procession. He was fined 1s., but refused to pay, on principle, accounting it as an honour to suffer for righteousness' sake. The magistrates then ordered imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

A deputation waited on the Chief Secretary to-day (30th) and asked that the 1st September, the occasion of the anniversary of the eight hour movement, should in future be declared a public holiday. Mr Bray promised to consider the possibility of dropping next year the Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday, the 8th of August, in favour of the movement.

The Rev. John Davidson Hughes, Professor of English Literature at the Adelaide University, died suddenly, at Glenelg, this afternoon (30th). The cause is reported by his medical adviser to be syncope through violent vomiting. Deceased suffered from acute liver complaint for a long time past.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane, August 6.

In the Assembly, on the 28th, the Speaker announced his intention to deal more formally with cases of offensive language, according to the strict interpretation of the Standing Orders. On the Speaker's attention being called to any offensive expression, he will order the words to be taken down, and then call upon the member to explain, apologise, or retract, and afterwards to withdraw. Whilst a member's conduct is under discussion, he will put the question to the House whether the explanation is satisfactory, and order the whole circumstance to be inserted in the Votes and Proceedings.

Messrs Parbury, Lamb, and Co., as agents for the Sugar Company, Sydney, are concluding the purchase of 10,000 acres of sugar land in the Mackay district. It is contemplated embarking a quarter of a million sterling in erecting mills and cultivating sugar.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5660.—SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

THE LILIES.

O beautiful white lilies, unto me
Your very sight is cordial, standing there
Clad in such garments as the angels wear,
For types of angel purity are ye.
A charmed, ambrosial, potent fragrancy
Ye breathe out in the dewy, moon-lit air,
And your blessed life awhile I seem to share,
And from defilement your immunity.
Blushing, the roses tell of earthly love,
Outvying in their hues a maiden's cheek,
And sweet in scent as was Cythera's breath
Fabled of yore; but ye my thoughts above
Lift, and to me of love celestial speak,
Where beauty fades not, and where comes no death.

—*Evening Star.*

THE WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bashful;
Free and easy, but not bold;
Like an apple ripe and mellow—
Not too young, not too old.
Half-inviting, half-repulsing;
Now advancing, and now shy;
There is mischief in her dimple;
There is danger in her eye.

Are you sad! How very serious
Will her handsome face become!
Are you angry? She is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, tearful, dumb.
Are you mournful! How her laughter,
Silver-sounding, will ring out!
She can lure and catch, and play you,
Like the angler does the trout.

She has studied human nature,
She is schooled in all her arts,
She has taken her diploma
As the mistress of all hearts;
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile—
Oh, a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while.

Ye old bachelors of forty
Who have grown so bald and wise;
Young Americans of twenty,
With the love-locks in your eyes,
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall,
But I know a little widow
Who could win and fool you all.

—*Washington Republican.*

GARFIELD ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The official report in the *Congressional Record* of Saturday, April 14, 1865, recites that Mr Garfield, in the House of Representatives, after prayer by Chaplain Boynton, moved to dispense with the reading of the Journal, and said: "Mr Speaker, I desire to move that this House do now adjourn. And before the vote upon that motion is taken, I desire to say a few words. This day, Mr Speaker, will be sadly memorable so long as this nation shall endure, which God grant may be 'till the last syllable of recorded time,' when the volume of human history shall be sealed up and delivered to the omnipotent Judge. In all future time, on the recurrence of this day, I doubt not that the citizens of this Republic will meet in solemn assembly to reflect on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln and the awful tragic event of April 14, 1865—an event unparalleled in the history of nations, certainly unparalleled in our own. It is eminently proper that this House should this day place upon its records a memorial of that event." After a brief eulogy upon the late President and a pathetic allusion to the circumstances of his death, Mr Garfield concluded: "It was no one man who killed Abraham Lincoln; it was the embodied spirit of treason and slavery, inspired with fearful and despairing hate, that struck him down in the moment of the nation's supremest joy. Ah, sir, there are times in the history of men and nations when they stand so near the veil that separates mortals from the immortals, time from eternity and men from their God, that they can almost hear the beatings and feel the pulsations of the heart of the Infinite. Through such a time has this nation passed. When 250,000 brave spirits passed from the field of honour, that thin veil, to the presence of God, and when at last its parting folds admitted the martyr President to the company of the dead heroes of the Republic, the nation stood so near the veil that the whispers of God were heard by the children of men. Awe-stricken by His voice, the American people knelt in fearful reverence and made a solemn covenant with Him and with each other that this nation should be saved from its enemies, that all its glories should be restored, and on the ruins of slavery and treason the temples of freedom and justice should be built and should survive for ever. It remains for us, consecrated by that great event and under a covenant with God, to keep that faith, to go forward in the great work until it shall be completed. Following the lead of that great man and obeying the high behests of God, let us remember that

"'He has sounded forth a trumpet that shall never call retreat,
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.
Be swift, my soul, to answer Him; be jubilant, my feet,
For God is marching on.'"

At the conclusion of the peroration the House silently adjourned.

THE CHINESE PAWNSHOP.

Among the most firmly established businesses in China must be placed the pawnshop, which occupies a necessary and useful place in not only the commercial affairs, but even in the daily life of the people. Indeed, this convenient resort for the needy and impecunious has become quite as indispensable to the Chinese as it has to poor Europeans. But in China the transaction is conducted in a manner much more favourable to the borrower—that is, the public—than among ourselves. Not only is the interest charged less than one-half that paid in England, but the care taken in storing the articles pledged is much greater. Indeed, it is the usual practice for the people to send their winter clothes to the pawnshop on the appearance of spring, and their summer garments when the cold north winds begin to blow. They are in the habit of doing this not because they stand in the want of the money—far from it, they may be at the moment at the height of affluence—but simply because the pawnshops afford the safest, most convenient, and generally the best wardrobe they can procure. Not only do they obtain the advantages of this depository without payment of a rent, but they have also the use of a certain sum of money, which, as a rule, they are able to lay out at a considerably higher interest than that which they have to allow to the pawnbroker. That the arrangement does not tend to the undue advantage of a class of usurers, but really benefits the community, is proved by the result; for although China has been called "the land of pawnbroking," there are fewer unredeemed pledges there than in any other country. The Chinese have been fortunate enough to escape the deteriorating influence which beset this mode of raising money on one's possessions, while they have at the same time been able to draw all the advantage that is to be derived from the simplest resource available to the small capitalist to meet temporory exigencies. The interest he has to pay rarely exceeds the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE ILLNESS OF THE EMPRESS.

(*N.-C. Daily News translation.*)

The following is translated from the Peking *Gazette* of July 20th:—

A decree. Since the spring of last year the Sacred Person of Her Majesty the Empress Tz'ŭ Hsi had been indisposed, but after the application of numerous remedies She is now completely restored to health. Our heart is indeed deeply overjoyed at this good fortune. We bear in mind the fact, nevertheless, that the Motherly frame having only just been restored to comfort, She must continue constantly to take care of Herself, and in the daily counsels on matters of government that She dispenses, She must neither over-fatigue nor unduly distress Herself. We can but earnestly entreat Her, after Our morning and evening salutations, to spare Herself undue exertion, to maintain a tranquil heart, and so to nourish and foster Her energies as to become stronger day by day to the comfort of all Ministers and people throughout the Empire. Last year, Pao T'ing requested that the provincial high authorities might be called upon to recommend medical scholars, and a decree to this effect was transmitted to all the Governors-General and Governors. This was followed by the recommendation of the following persons;—By Li Hung-chang, Li Han-chang and P'êng Tsu-hsien, the Taotai Hsüeh Fu-ch'ên; by Tsêng Kuo-chüan, the Magistrate Wang Show-chêng; by Wu Yüan-ping and T'an Chün-p'ei, the Officer Ma Wên-chih. These having come to the capital, were conducted daily into the palace with the proctors of the College of Physicians by the Comptroller of the Imperial Household, where they enquired after the pulse. The prescriptions and doses proposed by them were considered with reverential care, and proved most satisfactory. It is therefore right that We should endue them with Our favour.

Hsüeh Fu-ch'ên, formerly Taotai of the Chi, Tung, Tai, Wu, Lin Circuit in Shanting, will have his name recorded for recommendation to the next vacancy, and is hereby given the brevet rank of Financial Commissioner. Wang Shou-chêng, Magistrate of the Yang-ch'ü district in Shansi, will have his name recorded for recommendation to a prefecture on the occurrence of a vacancy, and is hereby given the brevet rank of Salt Commissioner. Chuan Shou-ho, acting Junior Proctor of the Imperial College of Physicians, will be promoted to the post of Senior Proctor of the College with a button of the third grade. His peacock's feather will be returned to him. Li Tê-ch'ang, Court Physician of the fourth grade, is appointed Junior Proctor of the College of Physicians with a button of the third grade and a peacock's feather. Luan Fu-ch'ing, and T'ung Wênpin, physicians, will be appointed Court Physicians directly vacancies occur; they are thereby given buttons of the fifth grade. The son of the Lak Te-li, acting Junior Proctor of the College of Physicians, is appointed a Senior Secretary of the Board of War, in which he is now serving as second-class assistant Secretary. By the express commands of Her Majesty, Hsüeh Fu-ch'ên, Wang Shou-chêng, Chuang Shou-ho, Li Tê-ch'ang, and Ma Wên-chih, are each to have a memorial board bestowed upon them. The following officers are also to be committed to the Board for the determination of marks of distinction:—En Chêng, Kuang Shou, Chih Ho, Shih Tsêng, and Kuang Shun, Comptrollers of the Office of the Imperial Household; Tao T'ing, Secretary of the Grand Secretariat; Li Hung-chang, Governor-General, Chihli; Li Han-chang, Governor-General, Hukuang; Tsêng Kuo-ch'üan, Governor-General, Shew-kan; P'êng Tsu-hsien, Governor, Hupeh; Wu Yüan-ping, former Governor, Kiangsü; T'an Chün-p'ei, Acting Governor, Kiangsu.

CHOLERA IN SIAM.

The *Siam Weekly Advertiser*, August 13th, contains information that at Petchaburee there has been another outbreak of cholera, after it was supposed the fury of its ravages had ceased. The cases in Bangkok are now only occasional. The prompt measures taken by H. M. the King did much to check the progress of the disease. His Majesty's proclamations, establishing temporary cholera hospitals, and his generous appropriation of funds and medicines to provide for the poor and helpless who might be overtaken with the disease and his proclamations requiring cleanliness and the speedy neutralization of offensive matter wherever found, has doubtless saved many a life, and the country from what might have been a fearfully destructive epidemic. H. M. the King received very graciously Mr Palgrave's appreciative note to the Foreign Minister, on this subject, and on the 19th ult. directed H.R.H. Krom Mun P'ûtarate Damarongsak to issue a proclamation thanking the Princes and officials for their energetic assistance in compassionately ministering to the relief of cholera cases, in compliance with the royal command. H. M. suggested that they continue to administer relief till a proclamation should announce that such special service was no longer needed.

The Petchaburee correspondent of the same paper, writing August 11th, says:—

We hope the worst is over. Our last cases of cholera were dismised August 8th, and we have heard of none such since, either among our own people or in the city. We had thirty cases on our compound, but only four of them died. Four hundred deaths are reported for Petchaburee, but we fear this falls short of the actual number. We have heard a sad story of the desolation in the Laos villages, from one of our native assistants who has just returned from a preaching tour. Some of them are almost depopulated, and the poor ignorant creatures were the unconscious cause of much of their own sorrow. The Laos, very much like the North American Indians, worship and fear a Great Spirit, and in their terror they sacrificed their cattle to appease his anger, and then left the bodies to decompose about their villages. As you may imagine the result was fearful, and the disease instead of being stayed was augmented. This increased their fear as well as devotion and more cattle were slain. In many places, they say whole families have died out. The fields are untilled, and the young rice untransplanted. There have been several good rains lately, and all looks more cheerful and hopeful. We are glad of the good news from Bangkok, and that the foreigners escaped so well. Here we were all exposed to the poison at the most dangerous time. The sick were brought to our verandah to be cared for. We could not trust them to the natives who will not follow directions, nor watch the symptoms. We hope we shall never have another such experience, but that a hospital will soon be built for the reception of patients of all classes. It is greatly needed.

JUDGE—"What have you to say, prisoner at the bar?" Prisoner—"I was hungry, your Honour, and stole the loaf of bread to save me from starvation. I had no money, and could get no work to earn any money. I——" Judge—"That will do, sir. State prison for life. Yours is a bad case. I must set an example. You should have known, sir, that the lecture field was open to you. Officer, take him away."

LI HUNG-CHANG ON THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, acting on a suggestion of Colonel Gordon, wrote to the Grand Secretary, Li Hung-Chang, on the subject of the opium trade. The following is the reply, together with the letter of the Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, who was requested to forward it by the Minister:—

Chinese Legation, July 25.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis Tseng to forward you a letter which he has been requested to transmit to you from his Excellency the Grand Secretary Li.—Yours very truly,

HALLIDAY MACARTNEY.

F. Storrs Turner, Esq.

Viceroy's Yamen, Tientsin, China, May 24, 1881.

Sir,—It gave me great pleasure to receive your letter dated Feb. 25, with its several enclosures, sent on behalf of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

Your society has long been known to me and many of my countrymen, and I am sure that all—save victims to the opium habit and those who have not a spark of right feeling—would unite with me in expressing a sense of gratitude for the philanthropic motives and efforts of the society in behalf of China.

To know that so many of your countrymen have united to continually protest against the evils of the opium traffic, and thus second the efforts China has long been making to free herself from this curse, is a source of great satisfaction to my Government, to whom I have communicated a copy of your letter. The sense of injury which China has so long borne with reference to opium finds some relief in the sympathy which a society like yours existing in England bespeaks.

Opium is a subject in the discussion of which England and China can never meet on common ground. China views the whole question from a moral standpoint; England from a fiscal. England would sustain a source of revenue in India, while China contends for the lives and prosperity of her people. The ruling motive with China is to repress opium by heavy taxation everywhere, whereas with England the manifest object is to make opium cheaper, and thus increase and stimulate the demand in China.

With motives and principles so radically opposite, it is not surprising that the discussion at Cheefoo in 1876 has up to the present time been fruitless of good results. The whole record of this discussion shows that inducement and persuasion have been used in behalf of England to prevent any additional taxation of opium in China, and objections made to China exercising her undoubted right to regulate her own taxes—at least, with regard to opium.

I may take the opportunity to assert here, once for all, that the single aim of my Government in taxing opium will be in the future, as it has always been in the past, to repress the traffic—never the desire to gain revenue from such a source. Having failed to kill a serpent, who would be so rash as to nurse it in his bosom? If it be thought that China countenances the import for the revenue it brings, it should be known that my Government will gladly cut off all such revenue in order to stop the import of opium. My Sovereign has never desired his empire to thrive upon the lives or infirmities of his subjects.

In discussing opium taxation a strange concern, approaching to alarm, has been shown in behalf of China, lest she should sacrifice her revenue; and yet objection and protest are made against rates which could be fixed for collection at the ports and in the interior. The Indian Government is in the background at every official discussion of the opium traffic, and every proposed arrangement must be forced into a shape acceptable to that Government and harmless to its revenues. This is not as it should be. Each Government should be left free to deal with opium according to its own lights. If China, out of compassion for her people, wishes to impose heavy taxes to discountenance and repress the use of opium, the Indian Government should be equally free, if it see fit, to preserve its revenue by increasing the price of its opium as the demand for it diminishes in China.

The poppy is certainly surreptitiously grown in some parts of China, notwithstanding the laws and frequent Imperial edicts prohibiting its cultivation. Yet this unlawful cultivation no more shows that the Government approves of it than other crimes committed in the Empire by lawless subjects indicate approval by the Government of such crimes. In like manner the present import duty on opium was established, not from choice, but because China submitted to the adverse decision of arms. The war must be considered as China's standing protest against legalising such a revenue.

My Government is impressed with the necessity of making strenuous efforts to control this flood of opium before it overwhelms the whole country. The new treaty with the United States containing the prohibitory clause against opium encourages the belief that the broad principles of justice and feelings of humanity will prevail in future relations between China and Western nations. My Government will take effective measures to enforce the laws against the cultivation of the poppy in China, and otherwise check the use of opium; and I earnestly hope that your society and all right-minded men of your country will support the efforts China is now making to escape from the thraldom of opium.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LI HUNG CHANG.

To F. Storrs Turner, Esq., Secretary to the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, London.

THE CHINESE IN HONGKONG.

(*N.-C. Daily News.*)

The Ceylon admirer of Sir John Pope Hennessy, whose remarks we published yesterday, seemed to take it for granted that the large sales of real estate by foreigners to Chinese are proofs of the prosperity of Hongkong. These certainly prove that the Colony has flourished to such an extent that Chinese, whether residents or not, have thought it worth their while to invest some of their money in land and houses within it. But whether the passing of a large part of the most eligibly situated property into native hands will be for the ultimate good of Hongkong is a question on which a great deal could be said on both sides. It is not desirable that a large part of a British Colony should become the property of aliens, who might ultimately come into possession of political and municipal power. So long as Hongkong is a Crown Colony no danger lurks in that, but it is quite possible that the Government at Home may be persuaded to grant it some sort of a constitution within the next few years, including the right of choosing representatives in the Council. Even if the qualification of electors was fixed at a very high figure, the possession of a large part of the Colony by Chinese would give them a greater say in public affairs than most Western people would think desirable for the Colony itself. There would then be some danger of it lapsing into something not unlike a Chinese city, or the Chinese quarter of such places as Singapore and San Francisco. But such dangers are somewhat distant, and it may be said that the hypothetical fear of them should not be taken into account, when estimating whether the acquisition of large quantities of land by Chinese will tend to the growth of the fortunes of Hongkong. This is fair enough to some extent, but not altogether. The prosperity of Hongkong should mean chiefly, the prosperity of the English connection, of those Englishmen who made the Colony, and to whose enterprise its present position is mainly due. It is of course gratifying to know that numbers of other nationalities trade and prosper there, and that many Chinese have found it to their advantage to desert Canton and other places and establish themselves in the Colony. But when we hear of the prosperity of Hongkong, it is of the fortunes of the Englishmen there that we naturally think. Now, putting aside those proprietors of real estate who are fortunate enough to realise at high prices, we think we may say that English residents, generally, will not derive benefit from the fancy which many Chinese now have for becoming landed proprietors in Hongkong. Thus the recent transfer of a large part of the Colony to them will not tend to the ultimate prosperity of the place. But in the meantime people in Hongkong seem to be quite pleased. The Governor sang his well-practised strains of self-praise, for once the motley Chamber furnished a sympathetic unanimous chorus, and the Press forgot to set down aught in malice.

The objections to the Chinese becoming possessed of a great power in Hongkong, apply with greater force to their becoming predominant here. In the Colony the law of England will always prevail, but we live under a somewhat undefined and weak system, which is effective for good government only so long as the people of each nationality act fairly together for the general good. Very considerable properties have been sold here to Chinese within the past year or so. It is difficult to obtain trustworthy information on these matters, as much secrecy is often observed when property is sold; but it is generally understood that purchases by natives have been very large, and that farther transactions have been arranged, or are now under consideration. Chinese cannot be registered at the British Consulate as proprietors of lands within the Settlement, nor does the British Consul take official notice of sales of land by his countrymen to natives. We do not know what is done at other Consulates where lands are transferred in them to Chinese. The same effect may be given to such transfers as where one foreigner sells to another. But it is obvious that if the British Consul recognized sales of land to Chinese, and these continue, as they are pretty sure to do, we shall have such a state of affairs here in a few years as will make it absolutely necessary to abolish all existing Municipal, and other rules and regulations, and to make sweeping changes in the Constitution of the Settlement. It is unlikely that Chinese landed proprietors, when their numbers have so increased that they shall be able to make their wishes heard with effect, will stand aside and leave the management of affairs in which they will be so greatly interested to foreigners. Especially, if such an anomaly is allowed to continue, as that some half-dozen land and house agents should virtually possess a controlling power in Municipal matters. The Chinese are certain to insist on having votes, and there is no valid objection that we can see to their getting them, which could be effectively offered by an elective body which possesses power solely from owning real estate of a certain yearly value. Our franchise is one of property only. If it continues as at present, or is only modified as to the extent of the qualification, it will be impossible to refuse a share in the management of Municipal affairs to Chinese proprietors and tenants. Justice will require that they shall be admitted to the franchise, and that will mean that the controlling power shall rest in them. There are not many, we should hope, even among the most cosmopolitan, who would wish to see that brought about, until even the best Chinese have unlearned a great deal, and have become better acquainted with the working of municipal institutions, and the ends they are designed to accomplish. It is contrary to our policy to interfere with freedom of sale, but the peculiar position which foreigners occupy in Shanghai makes it undesirable that Chinese should have the power of acquiring a predominating influence through becoming legally recognised as the owners of property, with all the rights of citizenship which are thereby conferred.

THE smallpox affliction would now be amost forgotten but for the death of the infant Hughes at the quarantine station, and the critical condition of Mrs Rout's infant. This makes the second victim to the present visitation. All the other patients are recovering satisfactorily, and the fears of any further cases in the city have entirely disappeared. But it seems that the Chinese inhabitants are not likely to forget that they are held accountable for the presence of the disease. That fact is constantly impressed upon the unfortunate Celestials in more ways than one. In the first place their businesses are generally at a standstill; and secondly, they are constantly subjected to acts of violence. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of some ruffianly outrage upon unoffending Chinamen. In some instances the scoundrels who thus give the rein to their brutal instincts are overtaken and punished, but in the majority of cases they escape detection. The effect of these exhibitions of ruffianism is to turn the sympathy of the community in favour of the much-abused though undesirable heathen.—*Queenslander.*

IT was certainly an unaccustomed, if not an unprecedented sight, says the *New York Herald*, which was witnessed in Wall-street on the morning when the revised New Testament was issued, when a half-dozen enterprising street vendors appeared carrying trays loaded with small and neatly bound volumes, and shouting, "Bibles, only a quarter!" "The Revised New Testament for only twenty-five cents." The pedlars, who were mostly active young men, were apparently very successful. The sidewalk merchant who first took his stand at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets was speedily surrounded by a crowd. Passers-by stopped first to investigate and then to invest, and scores of brokers and bankers, young clerks and Stock Exchange operators, were seen to walk away with a copy of the book in their hands or bulging from their pockets. Some of the dealers sold out all they had on their trays, and went away to return with a fresh supply. Altogether, several hundred New Testaments must have been disposed of in the neighbourhood of the Stock Exchange during the day. In fact, the book went off at such a rapid rate as to inspire one with the suspicion that perhaps the brokers were about to get up a "corner" in the Scriptures. The novelty of the scene excited much comment. One old gentleman, as he alighted from a cab in front of his banker's office, exclaimed, "Well, the millennium must be at hand, sure enough! I never expected to live to see the Bible sold in Wall street. They need it here badly enough, Lord knows! Here young man, I'll take two copies, just to set a good example."

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(*Revised July 1st, 1881.*)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters, *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces.*

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bonâ fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT *in the Union.*—The chief countries *not* in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	10 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	8 cents each.
Registration,	10 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers,	2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	10
Registration,	None.
Newspapers,	2*
Books & Patterns,	5*

West Indies (Non Union)†, Bolivia Costa Rica, Nicaragua.

Letters,	30
Registration,	None.
Newspapers,	5
Books & Patterns,	5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, *via Torres Straits*, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2: *Via Galle*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, *via London*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is Registration to *British* W. India Islands, 10 cents.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

	Letters per ½ oz. cents.	Post Cards, each. cent.	Books, Parcels and Patterns, per 2 oz. cents.	Newspapers and Prices Current, each. cents.	Registration. cents.
General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (d), Cochin-China, Tonquin, and the Philippines	5 (e)	1	2	2	10

(*d*) Via Singapore, 10 cents.
(*e*) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book rates between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post to Europe, &c.*, which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of $10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and *vice versa.*

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications *in time*, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or $50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day† and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2...........	18 cents.
„ £5...........	36 „
„ £7...........	54 „
„ £10	72 „

Local and Intercolonial Orders.

Up to $25 or £5......	25 cents.
„ $50 or £10....50	„

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

---

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
† A dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China, the Postmasters and Agents are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Sept. 2, 1881.

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Allen, H.	1		Leonardi, Anto.	1	
Alvares, Delimira	1		Lonmon, A.	1	
Baker, R. E.	1		Mackenzie, K.	1	
Bar Kayn Fred.	1 card		Macy, C. H.	1	
Bellus la ptoa Madme, C.	1		Male, Menina	1	
			Marques, Anto.	1	
Bernadino Srâ, J. de L.	1		Marshall, Marsh & Co., Messrs	1	
Blanchet, Miss	1		McLeod, E.	2	
Blomgren, A.	1		Menning, Miss	1	
Blunat, F.		1 rgd.	Montague, Harry	1	
Bolton, J. H.	1		Nail, C. H.	1	
Borton, Geo. K. M. D.	1		Nimmo, A.	1	
			O'Dillon, Miss	1	
Browne, J. Stewart	1		O'Keefe, Capt.	1	
Bumiller, Otto	2		Oehl, F.	1	
Burn, Boyd	1		Olsen, S.	1	
Burns Hy (Seaman)	1		Palmer, Alfred	1	
Cars, B.	2		Parkinson, Dr.	1	
Chambers, A. J.	1	1 pr.	Parish, D. Edwd.	1	
Cheung Yoong Foon	1		Partington, J. E.	5	2
			Pel, Monsr.	1	
Chieng Sue Kee	1	regd.	Phillips, Mrs	1	
Choey Chee Cheong	2		Pigott, D. F. (Engineer)	1	
Cohen, W.	1				
Cox, Herbert E.	10	1 bk.	Pollacoff, F.	1	
Cox, Miss	2		Platt, J. E.	2	
Davenson, C.	1		Playfair, L. M.	1	
Duffy, John	2		Pybus, H.	2	
Dunn, Capt. Frank	2		Rennie, Dr	1	
Edens, Mr Frank	1		Richard, E. S. M.	1	
(E.P.) (Customs)	1	1 pr.	Richardson, W. G. (Engineer)	1	
Fleming, Edward R. A.	1				
Fook Who Ching	1	regd.	Robertson, M. H.	1	
Frater, A.	1		Rose, Capt., A.N.B.	2	
Gibson, Percy	1		Roza, Srâ M. F.	1	
Gin Ling Goone	1		Rozario, J. F.	1	
Goh hing Dr.	1		Russel & Co., Messrs J. W.	1	
Gomes, Hygino	1				
Gosnell, C. A.	8	9	Rustmann		1 regd.
Graham, Mrs L. E.	3		Sacks, L.	1	
Gray, Mrs.	1		Selby, J. W.		1 pr.
Greenberg, J.	1		Sewell, T.		6
Guy, W. T.	2	1 pr.	Shelton, Capt.	1	
Halsey, Mrs A. A.	1		Silva da, Srâ Luisa Rozario	1	
Hamilton, W.	1				
Heather, J.	1		Siqueira, João M.	1	
Hingthorn, Thos.	1		Sit Akan	1	
Holfe Peter	3	rgd.	Sloane, Henry	1	
Horn Wolf	2		Smith, Mrs M. A.	1	
Hornstern, R.	1	regd.	Stewart, A. G. J.	3	
Hough, Robt.	1		Strow, Wm. H.	1	
Hughes, John	1		Sun Chong Jan	1	
Hunderson, Dr.	1		Sun Kwong Wai	1	regd.
Hyde, W.	1		Tavares, Mrs Morton	3	
Jansen, Arthur	1				
Jones, C. P.	1		Taylor, A. J.	2	
Laboureur, J.	3		Taylor, J.	1	
Landi, Miss Gabriela	2		Taylor Lumbkins	1	1 cd.
			Ware, Ernest	1	1 pr.
Lee Hock Mow	1		Weber, Morten R.	1	
Leffe, Mrs	1		Wing Sun Chan	1	
Lewis, John Thos.	1		Witt, J.	1	
Lim King Leack	1		Wow Hing		1 regd.
Li Shu (His Excellency)	1		X. Y. Z.	1	

For Merchant Ships

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Pap.
Aeolus, s.s.	1		Lambda, gun-boat	1	
Agnes Muir	1		Landsur	2	
Albyn's Isle	1	1	Laurens	1	
A. Newton	3		L. C. Troop	4	1
Ambassador 1 reg.	1	1	Lilla	1	
Any Frauyt	1		Lucia	1	
Ashington	3	1	Lucy	2	2
Berwickshire	7		McNear	2	
Cedra	1		Midlothian, s.s.	1	
Ceres	1		Moron Puck	1	
Chili		1	Nona, s.s.	1	
Cingalee	1	4	Noythone	1	
Coldstream	1		Oriental, s.s.	1	
Corandelet	2	1	Phineas Pendleton	1	
Cyclops, s.s.		1 regd.	Prudencia	1	
E. C. Troop	1	1	Prince Arthur	1	1
Eden	7		Prince Fr. Carl	1	
Edmund Phinney	1		Prospector	1	1
Ellen	1		Ragah Oldah, s.s.	1	
Elliots	2	2	Raven	3	
E. M. Young	1		Red Cross	2	
Esturias	1		Restless	7	1
Frohlich	2		R. Parson	1	1
Geraldine Paget	8	1	R. Worster, s.s.	1	
Glamorganshire	1		Senator	1	
Grenanous	1		Serapis, s.s.	2	1
H. T. McGilvery	1		Sir J. Lawrence	1	
Hailoong, s.s.		1 regd.	St. Vincent	2	1
Hermes	1		Star of China	1	
Hilda Maria	1		Stonewall Jackson	4	
Hope	1		Syren	1	
Hotspur	4	1	Taunton	1	1 rgd.
Iceberg	1		Tiber	1	
India		1 regd.	Triumph	1	
J. R. Worcester	1	6 pr.	Tweed		1 pr.
J. R. Worcester	1	regd.	Vespasian, s.s.	2	
J. R. Worcester	1	1 rgd.	Wm. H. Besse	1	
Keelung, s.s.	1		W. Reed	1	
Kim Soon Hoat	1		Yarra	1	
Lambda	3	1	Zeliva	1	

Books, etc. without Covers.

Apenrade Zeitung.
Asmodeo.
Australasian.
Bauhutte.
Bolling and Lowe's Catalogue (illustrated).
Bombay Samachar.
British Med. Journal.
Christian.
Christian World.
Civil Service Supply Association.
Courier.
Cruz.
Daily Express.
Daily Journal of Commerce.
Daily Review.
De Maasbode.
De Opmerker.
De Tijd.
Der Beobachter.
Der Vetter aus Schwaben.
Die Post.
Evening News.
Federal Australian.
Finanza.
Fountain.
Francis Times & Co. Price Lists.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.
Hoboe (Russian Paper).
Hoboctu.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Russian Paper.
Kleine Kieler Zeitung.
London Commercial Sale Rooms.
Lubecker.
Macmillan's Magazine.
Mitchell's Mar. Register.
Peacock Mansfield and Britton's Illustated Catalogue.
Petit Marseillais.
Pungolo.
Record.
Russian Illustrated Paper.
Sample of Callico (A D in diamond), 300/303.
Sample of Cotton.
Sotheran's Catalogue of Bibliotheca.
St. James' Budget.
Sylvia's Home Journal.
Thatched House Club (2 Books).
Verordnung.
Weekly Despatch.

Printed and published by [illegible] Bain, at the China Mail Office, No. [illegible] Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.
DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862,

BY R. D. LALOR, M. D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution, of PHOSPHOROUS in combination with the Vegetable Alkaloids Quinine, Cypripedin, Xanthoxylin, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably Elegant and Pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wines, Prefectly free from Strychnia and all other Dangerously Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorous Pills, Pilules, Oils, and other Nauseous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment of Disease was first made Public by DR. R. D. LALOR, in 1862.

To Residents in India, China, and the Colonies, it will prove invaluable as a RELIABLE Liver Tonic and a Vitalizing Restorative.

This Phosphatic combination, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the PRESENT AGE, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulence, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Spinal Column, Lumbago, Sciatica, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Rickets (in children), Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES, whether arising from Climate, Brain Fag, or whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, AND NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen, Business Men, and all who are engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

PHOSPHODYNE, the Antidote for Climatic Disease. The Remedial properties of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World, the natural outcome of which is, that the sale has now become enormous in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates. This increased demand is attributable to the fact of its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which reanimates the Exhausted functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World freely offered from Distinguished Families, Private Persons, Military, Naval, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, WANT OF STAMINA, FEVERS, MALARIOUS DISEASES, and as a LIVER TONIC.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE.—BEWARE of Mean and Actionable Fraudulent Imitations of my Trade Mark, Phosphodyne with Fictitious addresses that may emanate from Australia or America.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at and is obtainable only direct from Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are specially requested to NOTE this, and to pass their Indents through the London Houses, or English Firms of known respectability ONLY, to ensure their being supplied with the Special Medicines prepared solely by Dr. Robert D. Lalor, Bay House, 32 Gainford Street, London, England. Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, Engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless Imitation.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Testimonials, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,
Bay House, 32, Gainford Street,
LONDON, N.W.

The sole proprietor and originator of Phosphodyne.

Sold by All the Leading Chemists, Merchants and Storekeepers in India and China.

2ep81 1w 30ep

Intimations.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This old unfailing family remedy is daily recommended by the most eminent Physicians.
(In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877,
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and their beneficial effect most reliable. I strongly recommend them in cases of Cough and Asthma. You are at liberty to state this as my opinion, formed from many years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial Affections. I have prescribed them largely, with the best results.

W. B. G——, Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in bottles, of various sizes, each having the words, "Keating's Cough Lozenges" engraven on the Government stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste; furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

2ep81 1w 30sep81

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Store-keepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

*** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 *(Wah Tzze Yat Po)*, CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr TAM YIK KIU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

The rate for Advertising is considerable moderate.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail.*

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEAT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

—:o:—

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

—:•:—

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club.)

Intimations.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED — **OAKEY'S** — PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION 1876

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
THE BEST FOR POLISHING STOVES & C. 1D. 2D. 4D. & 1/-

SILVERSMITHS SOAP
FOR CLEANING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE & C. TABLETS 6D

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
Manufacturers of Emery, Emery Cloth, Glass Paper & C.
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON.

NOW READY — NOW READY

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co's
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE

THIS CATALOGUE IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:—

A—Playing Cards, Bezique, Games, &c.
AA—Printed Books and Publications in general.
B—Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
BB—Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Birthday Cards, Menus, Programmes, Invitation Cards, &c.
C—Writing Papers; Envelopes, Enamelled and Coloured Papers, &c.
D—Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
DD—Indelible Diaries and Calendars.
DS—Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
E—Albums, Scrap & Account Books, &c.
F—Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c.
G—Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.

The Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.

FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
BUNHILL ROW, LONDON,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.
PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES,
PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co. BUNHILL ROW, LONDON

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN IRONWORKS, NEAR STOURPORT.

TIN PLATES.

BRANDS.	REMARKS.
"STOUR"	Our Cheapest Coke Plates.
"ARLEY (Crown)" ...	Our Best Coke Plates (equal to ordinary Brands of Charcoal).
"UNICORN"...	These are Charcoal Plates of really sound quality.
"WILDEN"	Best Charcoal Plates of first-class quality.
"E P & W B" W H ...	Very superior Plates, specially manufactured for deep stamping, and second to none in the market.

SHEET IRON.

BRANDS.	REMARKS.
"SEVERN"	Although these are our cheapest quality of Iron Sheets, they are of superior finish, and very malleable.
"BALDWIN—WILDEN"	Made in three qualities ... B COKE. BB " BBB "
"BALDWIN—WILDEN"	Made in three qualities ... ORDINARY CHARCOAL. B BEST BB "

Sole Export Agents—BROOKES, DORE & Co., 4, Corbet Court, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. [8

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
de Liebig TRADE MARK
EXTRACT OF MEAT
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for the East Indies as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, 43, Mark Lane London, England.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NB. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

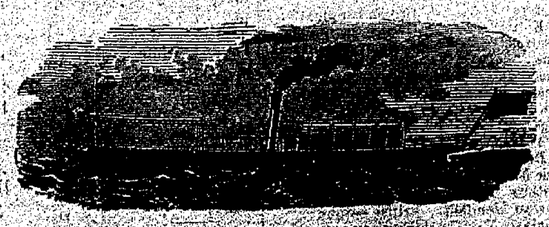
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS' MILK.

USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERIES.

THE ONLY FOOD SPECIALLY FOR INFANTS.

SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY)
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Ebr80 1w 5jl 6aug81

Intimations.

IMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

WHITE HELIOTROPE, IHLANG-IHLANG, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

NORMANDY BUTTER IN TIN

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Those friends who will keep our Butters shall have their names inserted as Importers in our advertisements free of charge if they will advise us of their intention through their friends here.

It has just come to our knowledge that certain parties have been for some time past obtaining our disused Butter tins and refilling them with an inferior class of Butter. We therefore advise our friends to be very careful in purchasing to see that the tins they get have not been tampered with, as all Butters packed at the Beurrerie Normande are warranted not to contain any mixture of other Foreign Butters, but to be pure Normandy.

14my81 1w 26i 6no81

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the RECENT LIBEL CASE of

REGINA *V.* PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN *V.* KESWICK
AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, - - - - 50 CENTS.

Orders are now being booked.

China Mail OFFICE,
Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

Ninth Volume of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 6.—Vol. IX.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Short Journeys in Sz Ch'uan.
Translations from the Lü-Li, or General Code of Laws of the Chinese Empire.
The Province of Yünnan, and the Red River Route.
A Chinese "Planchette" Séance.
Record of Services of Chinese Officials written by Themseves.
Historical Sketches.
Three Brief Essays.
Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
A Critic Criticised.
The Etiquette of a Chinese Dinner.
Mountain Sheep for Hongkong.
The Cangue among the Romans.
Chinese Oaths in the Colonies.
Rites Performed for the Dead.
Curious Custom.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, July 20, 1881.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 52 cents.) $12 per annum (postage paid $12.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail.*

Intimations.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
NEWS AGENT, &c.
133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail, Overland China Mail,* and *China Review.*

NOW READY.
PRICE, $1.00

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the *China Mail* Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANJER HEAD, British steamer, Captain Alfred Roper.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

CARLOTTA, British barque, Captain J. Trickey.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Barque., Capt. A. McIntyre.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

INVINCIBLE, American ship, Captain Jas. F. Skowes.—Borneo Company, Limited.

LEONIDAS, British ship, Capt. W. Prehn.—Captain.

MARGRETHE, German barque, Captain Jessen.—Wieler & Co.

MELUSINE, German barque, Captain Th. Pflieger.—Melchers & Co.

MEI-FOO, Chinese steamer, Capt. Petersen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

MINERVA, German brig, Captain P. Duhme.—Melchers & Co.

MYVANWY, British barkentine, Captain H. Braybrooke.—Turner & Co.

PENEDO, British steamer, Captain T. Kenderdine.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

QUINTA, German steamer, Capt. H. N. Thomsen.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

STAR OF INDIA, British barque, Capt. H. D. Roe.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

THE TWEED, British ship, Captain J. M. Whyte.—Russell & Co.

VELOX, Dutch barque, Captain J. Wilkins.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Oxus* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th September, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *vid Naples;* to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondichéry, Madras, Calcutta, Aden; Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING
THE FRENCH MAIL

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Packet:—

Day before departure (or Saturday *if the departure be on Monday),*—
5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the NIGHT BOX, which is always open out of Office hours.

Day of departure,—
7 A.M.—Post Office opens.
10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M.—When the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted *on board the packet* with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.
AT HONGKONG.

Left.	*Name.*	*From.*
Dec.		
3,	Laurens,	Hamburg
Jan.		
17,	Creswell,	Liverpool
April.		
5,	Chill,	Cardiff
12,	Landseer,	Cardiff
18,	Raven,	Bristol
26,	Lucile,	Cardiff
29,	G. F. Muntz,	Cardiff
May.		
5,	Prudencia,	Cuxhaven
7,	Hope,	New York
10,	Figaro,	Cardiff
16,	Gustav Oscar,	Cardiff
23,	Helen Marion,	Cardiff
28,	Stonewall Jackson,	Cardiff
31,	Helicon,	Cardiff
June.		
3,	Belle Morse,	Cardiff
9,	Lizzie C. Troop,	London
	M'Near,	Penarth
18,	Gustav,	Glasgow
20,	Adele (s.)	Cardiff
21,	Zenobia (s.)	Penarth
22,	Regulus,	Cardiff
22,	Red Cross,	Cardiff
22,	Esmeralda,	Hamburg
22,	Charter Oak,	New York
23,	Delia,	London
24,	Leonora,	Cardiff
28,	Richard Parsons,	Cardiff
30,	Agnes Muir,	Hamburg
July.		
2,	Valiant,	Cardiff
6,	Waltikka (s.)	Cardiff
9,	Activ,	Cardiff
10,	Wandering Jew,	Penarth
11,	Wilhelm,	Cardiff
15,	Ringleader,	Cardiff
16,	Wakefield,	London
16,	Hera,	Penarth
17,	Phœnix (s.)	Antwerp
23,	Harmonia,	Cardiff
25,	Loudoun Castle (s.)	London
27,	Lothair,	London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Altonower.	Glenorchy.
Glenfruin.	Teucer.
Glassagles.	Glenlyon.

At Liverpool.

Bellerophon (s.)	Orestes (s.)
Andromeda.	Patroclus (s.)

At Cardiff.

Edwin Reed.	Altai.
Rajah.	Triumph (s.)
Nestor.	Wakefield.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated, from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum,—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E.-E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, .. 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... $1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... $1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT.)

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... $0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum.)

Four Coolies, ... $1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than *three* hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip { Peak, ... $0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) { Gap, ... $0.00 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.
Half day, ... 35 cents.
Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... 1.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 0.75
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, ... 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, ... 0.50

Sampans.

Per Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... $1.00
" One Hour, ... 10
" Half-an-Hour, ... 10
After 6 P.M. ..... 10 cents.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private arrangements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... $2 cents.
Half Day, ... 80
Three Hours, ... 12
One Hour, ... 5
Half Hour, ... 3

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, $1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The China Review, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at $6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly *in advance*.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish now or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	*Anchorage.*	*Captain.*	*Flag and Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Date of Arrival.*	*Consignees or Agents.*	*Destination.*	*Remarks.*
Steamers								
Anjer Head	4 c	Roper	Brit. str.	1299	Aug. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	S'apore and, Penang	5th inst.
Arratoon Apcar	5 h	McConnell	Brit. str	1392	Sept. 2	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Bellona	4 c	Fickmeier	Ger. str	789	Sept. 3	Siemssen & Co.		
Chinkiang	4 c	Orr	Brit. str.	799	Sept. 8	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
City of Tokio	5 k	Maury	Amer. str.	5079	Sept. 3	P. M. S. S. Co.	V'hama & S. F'cisco	
Conquest	5 h	Hamlin	Brit. str.	318	Sept. 2	Shun Hang	Hoihow, &c.	
Danube	8 h	Clanchy	Brit. str.	561	Aug. 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	5th inst.
Decima	7 c	Petersen	Ger. str.	1151	Aug. 24	Siemssen & Co.		
Diamante	5 h	Cullen	Brit. str	514	Aug. 30	Russell & Co.	Manila	5th inst.
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	.....	H.K. & W'poa Dock Co.	.....	Tug Plying
Galley of Lorne	7 c	Brantlwaite	Brit str.	1380	Sept. 3	Russell & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Hailoong	...	Hunter	Brit. str.	277	May 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	Cos'tan Dock
Hesperia	...	Petersen	Ger. str.	1136	Aug. 30	Siemssen & Co.	Hoihow, &c.	at daylight
Kang-chi	4 h	Marsden	Chi. str.	680	Aug. 31	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Li Tai	4 k	Li Ton Tao	Annam. str.	1000	July 7	Captain	N'saki & Yokohama	K'loon Dock
Malacca	...	Weighill	Brit. str.	1044	Aug. 31	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London, &c.	12th inst.
Peking	7 c	Aubin	Brit. str.	954	Aug. 30	Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Quinta	2 h	Thomsen	Ger. str.	874	Aug. 26	Soey Shing		
Sea Gull	7 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Nov. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co		
Shun Tip	4 k	Yuen Man Fu	Annam. str.	93	July 7	Captain		
Strathleven	5 c	Pearson	Brit. str.	1588	Sept. 2	Russell & Co.		
Suez	5 h	Dodd	Brit. str.	1390	Sept. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Thales	5 h	Pocock	Brit. str.	820	Sept. 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	5th inst.
Tunis	4 k	Irvine	Brit. str.	836	Aug. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saigon	
Sailing Vessels								
Alva	4 k	de Souza	Port. sh.	653	Aug. 14	Brandao & Co.		
Astoria	4 c	Anderson	Amer. sh.	1395	July 6	Russell & Co.	New York	
Berwickshire	7 c	Bruce	Brit. bqe.	533	Aug. 30	Order		
Brema	2 k	Timpe	Ger. bqe.	360	Aug. 4	Wieler & Co.	Chefoo & N'chwang	
Bua Caño	2 c	Lange	Siam. bqe.	338	Aug. 27	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Carlotta	8 c	Trickey	Brit. bqe.	574	Aug. 8	Russell & Co.	London	
Channel Queen	8 c	Le Lacheur	Brit. bqe.	609	Aug. 21	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Chefoo	
Circe	7 c	Alexander	Brit. sch.	145	Aug. 24	Order	Foochow & Australia	Cleared
Clara	1 k	Cutler	Brit. bqe.	939	July 20	Vogel & Co.	Antigua	
Dagmar	4 k	Paulsen	Dan. bg.	222	Aug. 26	Wieler & Co.	Port Elizabeth, &c.	
Daniel Barnes	4 k	Stover	Amer. sh.	1435	July 22	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Don Quixote	7 c	Oliver	Amer. bqe.	1168	Aug. 4	Melchers & Co.	Philippines	
Ferdinand	3 k	Westergaard	Ger. bqe.	416	Aug. 24	Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	
Flora	3 k	Klock	Ger. bqe.	970	July 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Havre and Hamburg	
Florence Nightingale	2 c	McIntyre	Brit. bqe.	464	Aug. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Hermine	7 c	Lonngren	Swed. bqe.	289	Aug. 23	Meyer & Co.	Kelung	Cleared
Hilda Maria	4 c	Johannsen	Ger. bqe.	276	Sept. 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hoogly	...	Frost	Amer. sh.	1158	Aug. 24	Vogel & Co.	.....	Cos'tan Dock
Invincible	7 c	Skewes	Amer. sh.	1460	July 6	Vogel & Co.	London	
Kate Tatham	4 k	Pitkethly	Brit. bqe.	275	Aug. 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Port Elizabeth, &c.	
Kim Soon Hoat	3 k	Berg	Sia. lugger	208	Aug. 16	Chinese	Bangkok	
Kjobenhavn	4 k	Magleby	Dan. bqe.	353	Aug. 21	Wieler & Co.		
Leonidas	2 c	Prehn	Brit. sh.	1326	June 27	Vogel & Co.	London	
Lochiel	4 k	Ewan	Brit. 3m.sc.	216	Aug. 28	Wo Hing Yeun		
Lota	4 c	Dudfield	Brit. bqe.	472	Aug. 14	Chinese		
Margrethe	4 k	Jessen	Ger. bqe.	358	Aug. 27	Wieler & Co.	London	
Melusine	2 k	Pflieger	Ger. bqe.	937	July 4	Vogel & Co.	Bangkok	
Meridian	2 c	Schmidt	Sia. 3m.sch.	295	Aug. 26	Chinese	Tientsin	
Minerva	3 k	Duhme	Ger bg.	318	Aug. 30	Melchers & Co.	Port Natal	
Myvanwy	3 c	Braybrooke	Brit. bktine.	162	Aug. 8	Turner & Co.	New York	
New Era	7 c	Sawyer	Amer. sh.	1147	Aug. 15	Russell & Co.	Chefoo	Sands' Slip
Oswald	...	Brinckmeier	Ger. bqe.	445	Aug. 20	Wieler & Co.		
Schwan	4 k	Schroder	Ger. bg.	276	Aug. 23	Siemssen & Co.		
Spartan	3 c	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Feb. 6	W. H. Ray		
Star of India	3 c	Roe	Brit. bqe.	1040	Aug. 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Sumatra	4 c	Tribé	Brit. bqe.	740	Aug. 28	Russell & Co.		
Tartar	7 c	Kaemena	Ger. bg.	256	Aug. 23	Melchers & Co.	Newchwang	
The Tweed	7 c	Whyte	Brit. sh.	1745	Aug. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Velox	4 k	Wilkens	Dut. bqe.	240	Aug. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	.....	Sands' Slip
Wagrien	...	Dibbern	Ger. sch.	179	Aug. 26	Wieler & Co.	Barrett's Inlet	
Yarra	3 k	Schutt	Brit. bqe.	463	Aug. 22	Order		
WHAMPOA								
Charité		Ollivie	Fch. bqe.	267	Aug. 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
Cuba		Stabell	Brit. bqe.	320	Aug. 24	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON								
Ash		Lucock	Brit. str.	919	Sept. 2	Wieler & Co.		
Fuyew		Croad	Chi. str.	920	Aug. 31	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Mei-foo		Petersen	Chi. str.	1284	Aug. 31	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	*Anchorage.*	*Flag.*	*Class.*	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*H. P.*	*Date of Arrival.*	*Commander.*
Chun-tung	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	150	2	40	Sept. 3	Yu Ti-hau
Esk	5 k	British	gunboat	360	3	340	June 19	.....
Kestrel	6 h	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Aug. 30	Wm. M. Lang
Legaspi	C.'s D.	Spanish	transport	.....	...	.....	June 19	Mariano Torres
Measnee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	.....	.....
Midge	5 k	British	gunboat	465	4	120	July 1	.....
Palos	6 h	U. S.	surveying vessel	400	6	300	Aug. 24	Francis M. Green
Tweed	5 k	British	gunboat	360	3	340	June 19	.....
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Cuming
Wivern	5 k	British	turret-ship	.....	4	350	June 2	.....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	*Tons*	*Captain*	*Owners.*
Ichang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	.....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiang-ping	360	Holmes	C. M. S. S. Co.
Powan	1890	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Spark	140	Lefavour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Votsal	180	McDougall	K. Acheong & Sons

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*H. P.*	*Commander.*
An-lan	221	7	70	Lin Kuo-ch'ang
Chen-to	221	7	70	J. Stewart
Chien-jui	80	3	17	Chinese
Ching-taing	180	6	60	F. Bossard
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Yu Ti-hau
Chop-chung	300	...	.....	Li Tack-ming
Chop-tsai	.....	...	.....	Liu Pao-ch'un
Hai-ch'ang-ching	300	3	20	Ch'en Yung-fei
Hai-king-ching	129	3	.....	Ch'en Hui-che
Hai-tung-hung	120	...	.....	Leung Yu-ting
Hua-shan	24	2	7	H. J. Faunch
Li-ché	80	3	20	Chinese
Peng-chou-hai	562	4	125	Chow Shui
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping-tye
Shen-chi	200	5	50	Chinese
Sui-taing	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Tching-po	100	3	40	Ching
Taing-po	180	6	60	A. Garceau
Yi-hu	20	2	8	Chinese
Yü-min	24	3	7	J. Yeats

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Aug. 27, 1881.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

*Killarney	for New York

SAILING VESSELS

Ambassador	for Cape Town
Caroline Behn	for London
Ceres	British barque
Starlight	for Amoy

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Aug. 26, 1881.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Agamemnon	for New York
*Ancona	British
Brindisi	British
*Chinkiang	British
Cleveland	British
Europe	British
Fatshoy	British
Fei Yuen	American
Fung-shun	Chinese
Genkai Maru	Japanese
Hao-san	Chinese
Hankow	British
Hanyang	British
Hardwick	British
Kiang-ching	Chinese
Kiungchow	British
Meli	Chinese
Nanning	British
Oxus	French
Shanghai	British
Store Nordiske,	Telegraph Repairing Sh.
Taiwo	British
Taku	British
Tyne	British
Wha-on	British
Yoritomo Maru	Japanese

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Benjamin Aymar	American barque
Bride	British barque
Charon Wattana	Siamese ship
Chloris	German barque
Cutty Sark	British ship
Empress	British barque
Erl König	German barque
Friedrich	German schooner
Hilda	British barque
Humboldt	for New York
James S. Stone	American ship
John R. Worcester	British ship
Kolga	British barque
Lee Yik	British barque
Les Deux Freres	French barque
Lizzie Mitchell	British barque
Nearchus	American ship
Nouveau Monde II	British barque
Oceania	British barque
Omega	British barque
Oscar Vidal	British brig
Peter	German brig
Quicksteep	for London
Siam	Siamese barque
Silver Eagle	for London
Taitsing	British barque
William Turner	British barque
Willie	for Tientsin

MEN-OF-WAR.

Foxhound	H. M. gunboat

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES,

Corrected to Saturday, September 3rd, 1881.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Pauns. Highest. Cash.	Pauns. Lowest. Cash.	Chinese Names.
Butcher Meat.				肉食
Bacon, English,	lb.	350	320	來路烟猪肉
,, Ama. Sugar cured	,,	250	225	花旗烟猪肉
,, Foochow,	,,	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut,	cy.	170	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned,	catty	130	120	鹹牛肉
,, Roast,	,,	160	150	燒牛肉
,, Soup,	,,	90	80	湯肉
,, Steak,	,,	160	150	牛肉起
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50	40	牛腦
,, Tongue, fresh,	each	260	240	牛脷
,, ,, corned	,,	270	250	鹹牛脷
,, Head,	,,	710	700	牛頭
,, Heart,	,,	110	100	牛心
,, Hump, Salt	catty	130	120	牛肩
,, Feet,	each	40	35	牛脚
,, Kidneys,	,,	80	60	牛腰
,, Tail,	,,	100	90	牛尾
,, Liver,	catty	80	70	牛肝
,, Tripe (undressed)	catty	50	45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet,	set	700	600	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American,	lb.	300	270	花旗火腿
,, Chinese,	,,	200	180	金華火腿
,, English	,,	350	320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop,	,,	170	160	羊牌骨
,, Leg,	,,	170	160	羊肷
,, Shoulder,	,,	130	120	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings,	catty	70	60	猪腸
,, Feet,	,,	100	90	猪脚
,, Fry,	,,	110	100	猪雜
,, Head,	,,	90	80	猪頭
,, Heart,	each	60	50	猪心
,, Kidneys,	,,	100	90	猪腰
,, Liver,	lb.	120	110	猪肝
Pork, Chop,	catty	140	130	猪牌骨
,, Corned,	,,	130	120	鹹猪肉
,, Leg,	,,	140	130	猪肷
,, Fat or Lard,	,,	100	90	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet,	set	420	400	羊頭脚
,, Heart,	each	55	50	羊心
,, Kidneys,	,,	80	70	羊腰
,, Liver,	lb.	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs,	each	$2	$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef,	lb.	120	110	生牛油
,, Mutton,	,,	110	100	生羊油
Sweet Bread,	catty	140	130	牛核
Veal,	,,	150	140	牛仔肉
Poultry.				生口
Capons,	catty	230	180	鐵鷄
Doves,	each	110	100	班鳩
Ducks,	catty	100	—	鴨
Eggs, Hen	doz	100	90	鷄蛋
,, Duck	,,	100	—	鴨蛋
,, Salt	,,	100	—	鹹蛋
Fowls,	catty	190	160	鷄
Geese,	,,	140	130	鵝
Partridges,	each	350	320	鷓鴣
Pigeons,	,,	150	140	白鴿
Pheasants, Canton, live	per pair	$1.50	—	省城山鷄
Rabbits, live, Canton	each	750	—	省城家兎
Snipe,	each	100	—	沙追
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	600	550	火鷄公
,, Hen,	,,	350	—	火鷄嬭
Fish.				海鮮
Bombay Ducks,	per hundred	250	—	肚魚乾
Carp,	catty	80	—	鯉魚
Catfish,	,,	40	30	赤魚
Codfish, Salt,	,,	140	130	鹹鱈魚
Crabs,	,,	110	70	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	,,	90	80	墨魚
Dace,	,,	50	40	黃尾鰭
Dog Fish,	,,	60	50	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor	,,	60	50	海鰻
,, Fresh water	,,	130	110	淡水鰻
Frogs,	,,	200	150	田鷄
Fresh Fish, Large	,,	120	110	大鮮魚
,, Small	,,	100	90	鮮魚仔
Garoupa,	,,	200	180	石班魚
Gudgeon,	,,	120	110	白峇魚
Gurnard,	,,	80	70	紅角
Haddock,	,,	80	70	黃花
Herrings,	,,	60	50	黃澤
,, smoked	box	$1.00	—	烟黃澤
Live Fish,	catty	170	160	生魚
Lobsters,	,,	110	100	龍蝦
Mullet,	,,	100	90	鯔魚
Parrot Fish,	,,	150	140	鸚公魚
Perch,	,,	80	70	頭鱸
Pike,	,,	120	110	鯉魚
Plaice,	,,	80	70	花皮鱸
Pomfret, White	,,	160	150	白鯧
Pomfret, Black	,,	110	100	黑鯧
Prawns,	,,	170	160	明蝦
Ray,	,,	60	50	琵琶沙
Rock Fish,	,,	90	80	石狗公
Roach,	,,	170	160	鯊魚
Shark,	,,	50	40	鮫魚
Salmon, Canton,	,,	100	90	鱘魚
Salmon, Salt water,	,,	180	170	馬友魚
Salt Fish,	,,	120	90	鹹魚
Shad,	,,	40	30	鰣魚
Shrimps,	,,	90	80	蝦
Snappers,	,,	140	130	龍魚
Soles, Fresh	,,	100	90	龍沙魚
Tench,	catty	110	100	鯇魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,	each	300	250	龜魚
Fruits.				菓子
Alcurites,	catty	50	—	石果
Apples Tientsin,	,,	200	150	天津平果
Bananas, fragrant, Canton	,,	30	20	省城香蕉
Carrambola,	,,	70	50	甜楊桃
Chestnuts, new,	,,	130	120	新風栗
Citron, Green,	,,	100	90	佛手
Cocoanuts	each	50	45	椰子
Custard Apples,	,,	40	30	牛荔枝
Currants, 2 lbs	bottle	400	350	細葡萄
,,	lb.	150	140	葡提子
Dates,	,,	500	400	洋枣
Figs, Dried,	box	1000	—	無花果乾
Grapes, Canton,	catty	200	180	省城葡提子
Ground Nuts,	catty	20	15	花生
Guava,	,,	25	20	花枯
Lemons, China,	,,	60	50	檸檬
,, Peel,	lb.	50 cents		桔餅
Lichees, Dried,	catty	200	150	荔枝乾
Limes,	,,	100	90	白檸檬
Loong Ngan, Dried,	,,	300	250	龍眼乾
,, Mandarin,	,,	70	60	石硤龍眼
,, common,	,,	40	30	烏圓
Mangosteen,	each	30	25	山竹子
Musk Melons,	catty	30	20	香瓜
Olives,	,,	20	—	白欖
Oranges, Punti,	,,	40	30	本地橙
,, Sweet,	,,	90	80	甜橙
,, Peel,	lb. cents	50	40	橙皮
Papaw,	catty	20	—	木瓜
Pear, Nanking,	,,	100	—	南京雪梨
,, Russet,	,,	60	50	沙梨
Persimons,	,,	60	50	紅柿
,, Small	,,	70	60	鷄心柿
Pine-apples, Punti,	each	50	40	本地波羅
Pomegranate,	,,	80	60	石榴
Plantains, common	catty	15	—	大蕉
,, Fragrant,	,,	25	20	沙香蕉
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumelo, Siamese,	each	40	—	暹羅柚
,, Punti,	,,	30	—	斗柚
Quince, Canton,	,,	100	—	省城木瓜
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	500	咪提乾
,, Pudding,	lb.	150	140	咪提
Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo,	catty	70	50	白菓
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50	酸子
Walnuts,	,,	100	—	合桃
Water Caltrops,	catty	25	20	菱角
Water Melon,	,,	30	20	西瓜
Water Chesnuts, com.	,,	30	20	馬蹄
,, Mandarin,	,,	60	50	桂林馬蹄
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	60	50	竹笋
Beans, sprout,	,,	15	—	芽菜
,, broad,	,,	40	30	面豆
,, French,	,,	100	—	邊豆
,, Long,	,,	40	30	豆角
Beet Root,	each	20	15	香港紅菜頭
Brassica,	catty	30	25	白菜
Brinjals,	,,	20	15	紅茄
Cabbage, Shanghai,	each	120	110	上海椰菜
Carrots, English,	catty	70	60	來路金笋
,, Punti,	,,	40	30	本地金笋
Celery, Chinese,	,,	80	70	本地芹菜
Chillies, Dried,	,,	100	—	辣椒乾
,, Fresh, Green	,,	30	—	青花椒
,, Red,	,,	40	30	紅花椒
Cucumbers,	,,	30	25	青瓜
Curry Stuff English,	,,	50	40	加厘材料
Egg Plant,	,,	20	—	矮瓜
Garlic,	,,	50	40	蒜頭
Ginger, old,	,,	25	20	薑
,, young,	,,	30	25	新子薑
Gourd, snake	,,	30	25	絲瓜
Horse Radish, Shanghai,	,,	160	—	大蘿蔔
Lettuce, Chinese	,,	20	15	唐人生菜
,, English	each	10	—	來路生菜
Mint,	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Mushroom, dried,	catty	400	300	香信
Onions, Bombay	,,	60	50	洋葱頭
,, Green	,,	20	—	生葱
Okra,	,,	30	—	毛茄
Parsley, Chinese,	,,	40	—	芫荽
,, English,	bunch	10	—	洋元荽
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	35	30	澳門薯仔
,, Hongkong,	,,	35	30	香港薯仔
,, Shanghai,	,,	30	—	上海薯仔
,, Japan,	,,	30	25	日本薯仔
,, California,	,,	40	35	金山薯仔
,, Sweet,	,,	15	12	番薯
Pumpkin, Yellow,	,,	10	—	番瓜
,, Green,	,,	10	—	冬瓜
Purslane,	,,	20	—	猪仔菜
Scallions,	,,	20	—	葱菜
Sesamum,	,,	50	—	白芝麻
Shallots,	,,	70	60	乾葱
Spinage,	,,	15	—	菠菜
Squash, bottle	,,	20	—	葫蘆
,, bitter	,,	30	25	苦瓜
,, hairy	,,	25	20	毛瓜
Taro,	,,	30	20	芋頭
Tomatoes,	,,	80	70	番茄
Turnips, Punti,	,,	40	30	蘿蔔
Water Cress,	bunch	11	—	西洋菜
Water Lily Roots,	catty	30	25	蓮藕
Yams,	,,	100	—	山藥

G. ORLEY, [illegible]

Printed and published by [illegible] at the office of the "China Mail" Office, No. 4, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.